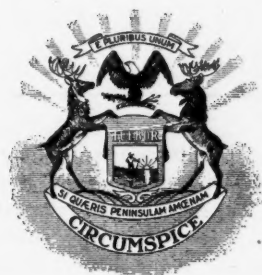


MICHIGAN HISTORY MAGAZINE

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George N. Fuller, *Editor*



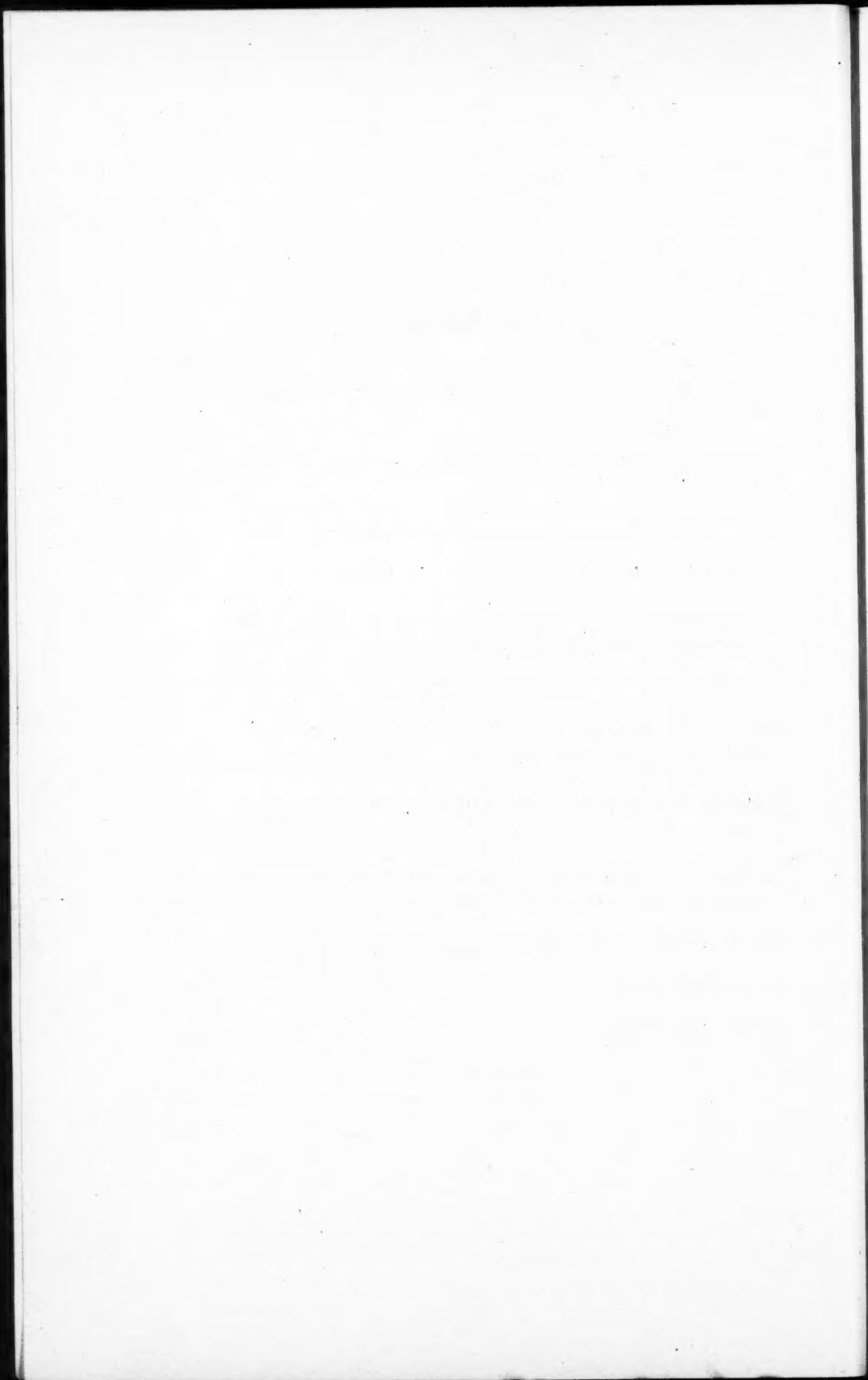
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MICHIGAN HISTORY MAGAZINE

VOL. XIX

WINTER NUMBER

1935

GABRIEL RICHARD AND THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

An Address given October 15, 1934, in the Council Chamber of the City of Detroit, as part of the Gabriel Richard Celebration

By SHELBY B. SCHURTZ,
GRAND RAPIDS

"The man who does not carry his city within his heart is a spiritual starvling," was the dictum of a Greek idealist. True in ancient times, true in 1817, true now. Gabriel Richard carried his city within his heart.

THE imposing ceremony of the laying of the cornerstone of the first building of the University of Michigan, at the corner of Bates and Larned Streets in Detroit, was performed by Judge Augustus B. Woodward on September 24, 1817.

UNIVERSITY ENDOWED MARCH 26, 1804, BY CONGRESS

We do not have to look far for the first endowment of the University of Michigan, for its trustees' meeting of November 10, 1823, contains the written authorization of a memorial to Congress stating that the University of Michigan was first endowed by Act of Congress March 26, 1804, reserving from public sale entire townships of land in different parts of the National Domain Northwest of the River Ohio, to be appropriated for the encouragement of Literature and the use of such universities as might thereafter be established; that by the same Act the "Land District of Detroit" was created, providing for the appropriation of one of said entire townships for

such purpose; that the University of Michigan is now incorporated competent to receive and capable of deriving benefit therefrom; and asking for the fund.¹

TWO TYPES OF EDUCATIONAL POLICIES IN THE WORLD

Educational policies in every country, like political parties, have always developed along two lines, the policy of things as they are and the policy of progress; the former, conservative in temper, clings to established things, while the latter, progressive in spirit, is eager to advance. Brander Matthews well describes it: "Intuitive Hamiltonians believe in government by the well born, while intuitive Jeffersonians love and trust the common people."²

THE ENGLISH VIEW OF EDUCATION FOR COLONIAL AMERICA

Governor Berkeley, of Virginia, in 1671, in his remarkable reply to the English authorities, well expressed the intuitive well-born idea, when he thanked God that there were no free schools and no printing presses in Virginia, and hoped that there would be none for a hundred years. "Learning," he said, "has brought disobedience, and heresy, and sects into the world, and printing has divulged them, and libels against the best government. God keep us from both."

AMERICAN COLLEGE CLASS ATTITUDE UP TO THE TIME OF THOMAS JEFFERSON

Harvard, Yale and the other colleges listed the names of their students, not alphabetically, as democracy would demand, but in the order which was supposed to indicate the social rank of their fathers or wealth of their families. The class lists were made on the basis of family pedigree, and not by year of graduation as now.

THOMAS JEFFERSON PROPOSES UNIVERSAL SECULAR EDUCATION

Thomas Jefferson, of this same but altered Virginia, a century after Governor Berkeley, held views concerning human nature, progress and education which were abhorrent to Alex-

ander Hamilton and his followers, who loved tranquility in an established social order of long sanction by special privilege. While a New England college president was proudly assuring the public that Gibbon's Godless *Decline and Fall of Rome* was not allowed in his institution of learning, and while other college authorities were expressing similar views, Jefferson was dreaming of a system of universal secular education. Others were dreaming also. Washington wished to establish an American University so high in its standing that the necessity of going to Europe would be eliminated and students from every corner of the United States would be attracted to its halls. Jealousies among existing colleges, the triumph of the "state's rights" ideas, and the prejudice of the landed gentlemen against paying taxes for the education of the children of the landless, defeated the National University. While seasoned politicians of the conservative school were expressing contempt for the theories of popular rule and popular education, Jefferson was contending that men "habituated to think for themselves and to follow reason as their guide" could be more easily and safely governed than people "debased by ignorance, indigence and oppression." With Jefferson this was more than a formal faith. "I have sworn upon the altar of God," he wrote to a friend in 1800, "eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man."

ENGLISH PRIVATE AND CLASS EDUCATION VERSUS GERMAN AND
FRENCH STATE EDUCATION

England, in 1817, still kept her colleges far removed from the common people, as centers for gentlemen, giving the poor almost nothing except bare rudiments offered in sectarian charity schools grudgingly aided by government doles. Prussia, on the contrary, had established a program of state education, and France, under Napoleon, had subjected education to the dominion of the state. The "Prussian System" came to be a phrase describing a plan of education based on freedom of access to schools operated at public expense, with state supervision, and with three grades of scholastic teaching, those of

the common school, the high school or academy, and the university. This system was opposed to the earlier ecclesiastical and private systems, and was the basic idea of the University of Michigan in the 1817 and later Acts.³

MICHIGAN'S UNIQUE TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT MADE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF STATE EDUCATION IN AMERICA POSSIBLE

There was in America no Prussian Monarch or French Napoleon to impose a compulsory system of education on the people for reasons of state—A National American University, desired by Washington and approved by Jefferson, failed to materialize. In the Territory of Michigan, however, the idea germinated and in the Territory of Michigan alone was there that unique form of government in which the executive, judicial and legislative powers were combined in one body called the Governor and Judges, a system unique in that it was directly opposed to the separation of those powers so carefully made the cornerstone of our system of government. With this concentration of powers it was possible to incorporate the University of Michigan from above, with its powers of establishing colleges, minor schools, of itself passing statutes, etc., as in Prussia and France.

THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY AND EDUCATION

The Northwest Territory was set apart as a national domain by the original thirteen states. Early grants and charters were given up by the states ceding their claims to the central government. Through Thomas Jefferson, Virginia delivered its deed on March 1, 1784, Virginia thus giving up its well established claims founded upon her splendid conquest of the Northwest during the Revolution.

✓ THE ORDINANCE OF 1787

Out of all this grew:

✓ First: The Ordinance of 1787 for the Government of the Northwest Territory, which guaranteed the right of Michigan to become a State upon an equal footing with the original

thirteen states when it should have 60,000 people, which right Michigan exercised on Nov. 2, 1835, and which Ordinance of 1787 provided:

"Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged."

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, 1817. ITS FOUNDERS

Second: Act of the Governor and Judges of the Territory of Michigan, August 26, 1817, incorporating the University of Michigan. The Acting Governor (William Woodbridge) and Judges of the Territory of Michigan (Augustus B. Woodward and John Griffin) actually passed the incorporating Act, but the following men had a great influence in it:

Thomas Jefferson.

Governor Lewis Cass.

Rev. John Monteith, Presbyterian Clergyman, and First President of the University of Michigan.

Father Gabriel Richard, a Catholic Priest, and vice-president of the University of Michigan from its founding in 1817 until his death in 1832.

These men, composing the political, the executive, the legislative, the judicial, the educational and the religious leaders of the day, were friends and worked together for a common end—an example in tolerance, cooperation and service for us to follow today. We should not forget that President Thomas Jefferson appointed his close friend, Augustus B. Woodward, as Presiding Judge of the Territory of Michigan; that without this appointment there would have been no University of Michigan incorporated as early as 1817; that Judge Woodward, Thomas Jefferson and Gabriel Richard all had the same burning eagerness for establishing education from the primary school up through the University; that Gabriel Richard, encouraged by his personal acquaintance with these men and their ideas of education, continuously addressed memorials on the subject of education and a university to Congress and to

the Governor and Judges from the time of Judge Woodward's appointment by Jefferson in 1805. One, dated Oct. 18, 1808, shows the continuous urge for a university and contains that familiar phrase, "College of Literature, Science and the Arts" in this language: "For the Encouragement of Literature, Scientific Knowledge and Useful Arts."

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN FIRST AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

The honor of leadership among American universities—indeed the first university, as distinguished from colleges, founded in the United States—belongs to Michigan, which from the founding of its University has provided a full program of education from the primary school to the University. There is no doubt at all that Judge Woodward saw to it that the Organic Act of August 26, 1817, was furnished to Thomas Jefferson and hastened the founding of the University of Virginia by Jefferson. The Organic Act of August 26, 1817, was improved upon by a Proposed Act of 1818, An Act of 1821, A Proposed Act of 1825, A Proposed Act of 1830, and later Acts, Regents appearing by name in the Proposed Act of 1818 for the first time.

GABRIEL RICHARD AND THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

It is to the theories of life and education of such men as Thomas Jefferson and Gabriel Richard we look today, as the people of Michigan looked in other days, for about all that is worth while in life. Gabriel Richard was born in France, he came to us as a result of the French Revolution. His life in Detroit is beyond this short address, but out of all the things he did we have one at least which is the most prized possession of the State of Michigan, the Gem of this Goddess of the Inland Seas, the University of Michigan. Gabriel Richard felt the emotion of the sublime and the beautiful because he was utterly unselfish. He had that utter forgetfulness of self in spiritual surrender to beauty, sublimity, art, literature, music, religious exaltation, education and service to others, which is the meas-



FATHER GABRIEL RICHARD



ure of true success. He was a co-founder of the University of Michigan, he was professor of several subjects, he was the first vice president of the University 1817 to 1832, he was a trustee of the University under the 1821 Act, and he was a real teacher to its students.

The University of Michigan operated in Detroit from 1817 to 1842. Twenty of the students on its Detroit roster became officers in the Mexican War and again in the Civil War. Names familiar to Detroiters today, in connection with the city's streets and schools, were recorded on the roster of the University of Michigan in Detroit as late as 1842. And Detroit allowed the University of Michigan to be moved to Ann Arbor in 1841! "Dynamic Detroit" lost Gabriel Richard by death in 1832, and there was no one left to keep in Detroit the University he founded and nurtured, and by the same token "Dynamic Detroit", without Gabriel Richard, lost the capital of the State!

A treatise by Richard Rees Price, published by Harvard University in 1923, says:

"It should be clearly understood that the University of Michigan of 1817 really functioned and that it fulfilled all of the educational requirements of its day."

This is a good answer to those who have scoffed at the University of Michigan of 1817. What higher compliment could any University pay another any time than to say it fulfills all of the educational requirements of its day! Gabriel Richard not only founded a University, but he put it into operation! An examination of the records of the University from August 26, 1817, to May 20, 1821, and of the minutes of the Trustees from May 20, 1821, to November 18, 1837 (recently discovered among some deeds in the University vaults after having been lost for years), shows it was a very live University from the beginning in 1817; that it was inadvertently called the "Corporation of the College of Detroit" in the Treaty of Fort Meigs, Sept. 29, 1817, which was corrected by Letters Patent issued May 15, 1824, by President James Monroe so as to read—"The

Corporation of the College of Detroit, now known as the University of Michigan."

In the War of 1812 Gabriel Richard showed the type of man he was. When Hull surrendered Detroit, the British required the citizens of Detroit, not prisoners of war, to take the oath of allegiance to the King of Great Britain. Some did so, but not Gabriel Richard! He answered: "I have taken one oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and I cannot take another. Do with me as you please." Look across the Detroit River—over there Gabriel Richard was taken as a prisoner because he would not betray his oath of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States! Others may nominate whom they please for the greatest American, in these days when superlatives have exhausted the use of the English language, but we venture to suggest that Gabriel Richard will be in the front ranks of those who know Americans.

The great highway that begins with Michigan Avenue in Detroit and ends with Michigan Avenue in Chicago, for some time called the Territorial Road and now dignified by a number, is in fact Gabriel Richard Highway and should be so dedicated, for it was promoted by him when he was Michigan's delegate in Congress and enacted by his bill into law. Gabriel Richard, from his experience as a missionary to the Indians in Illinois years before, knew of the need for such a road, as his speech in Congress shows. How our Congressmen of today claim publicity by attaching their names to bills that are deemed worthy, but Gabriel Richard Highway, a master military and civil highway of times past and present, is known merely by a number!

Detroit gave up the University of Michigan, although the Board of Trustees at their last meeting, Nov. 18, 1837, tried to continue its influence in Detroit by making an agreement with the Board of Regents for a "Branch of the University of Michigan in or near Detroit," but the Supreme Court held in 1841 *"That the operation of the University in Detroit as a branch University is illegal since, by the contracts with Con-*

*gress the University was to be one institution in one place."*⁴ The University was moved to Ann Arbor, it went out Gabriel Richard Highway thirty-seven miles towards Chicago and landed at Ann Arbor—Yes, our same University of Michigan, for the Supreme Court has spoken, and the Regents have acquiesced in the fact that it is the same University of Michigan! No wonder Chicago, which in these days of super-superlatives claims the world's greatest everything, also claimed the University of Michigan—No claim could have been more thoroughly characteristic of Chicago than that contained in an article in *Scribner's Magazine* for September, 1875. After speaking of the schools of that city, the writer said: "There are in addition many colleges in the neighborhood of Chicago, including the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor." Evidently White Pigeon did not die in vain when he ran out along Gabriel Richard Highway, to the spot which is now called the village of White Pigeon, to save Chicago from an Indian massacre. White Pigeon became a branch of the University of Michigan, the Indian's name is perpetuated in the village name, but the founder of the University and of the Highway, Gabriel Richard, was forgotten!

The University of Michigan, founded by Gabriel Richard in 1817, and which adopted its first seal in 1817, grew up and forgot its dynamic history. On Oct. 16, 1895, it adopted a new seal bearing the legend "1837", and this seal bearing this legend continued to advertise the University's forgetfulness of its own birth until May 24, 1929, when the Board of Regents took the following action:

"Resolved, That beginning with July 1, 1929, the seal of the University of Michigan be altered by changing the date thereon of the University's founding from 1837 to 1817."⁵

As an editorial in one of Detroit's newspapers said last month:

"Passing of summer has its compensations. Intellectual life quickens after the summer's relaxation and lengthening evenings persuade the studious to profitable reading and study."

"The thought is suggested by the appearance of a bulletin from the University of Michigan announcing graduate courses for residence credit. These will be given in most of the populous centers of the state, but Detroit is specially favored. More than 50 such courses are offered the people of Detroit."

"Lectures will be given in the various educational institutions of the city. The topics are varied and suited to the needs of students continuing their University work as well as of citizens of the 'home folk' type who wish to keep in touch with advancing scholarship in cultural and practical lines."

Gabriel Richard, your University of Michigan has come back to your beloved Detroit, as part of its duty to all the people of the State of Michigan! The year 1817 marked an era in the life of Detroit. The first bona fide newspaper, the University of Michigan with its colleges and schools, the first public library, and the first charitable society were all established in 1817. Surely, as we stand here today in this 1934 Council Chamber, we must believe your prayer, which opened the session of the first Territorial Council, has been answered:

"O Lord, bless this legislative council and enable its members to make laws for the people and not for themselves."

NOTES

1. The University of Michigan lived on its Federal endowment, private gifts, tuition, etc., until 1869. In 1867 the State of Michigan made its first appropriation for the University's support, but this was not made available until 1869.

2. Hamilton made an astounding proposal, of doubtful legality and still more doubtful decency, to prevent the election of Thomas Jefferson as President of the United States. He wrote a letter to Governor John Jay of New York, where the election of the two houses in May, 1800, indicated that Jefferson would be victorious in the autumn as Presidential Electors would be chosen by the New York Legislature for Jefferson, and Hamilton's letter proposed that the Governor call the old Legislature into session and change the law so as to have the Presidential Electors in New York elected by the people in specially arranged districts so as to assure the election of Presidential electors opposed to Jefferson! In making this astounding suggestion Hamilton added that "Scruples of delicacy and propriety ought to give way

when one is faced with the task of preventing 'a fanatic in politics from getting possession of the helm of state.'" Governor Jay wrote on the back of Hamilton's letter: "Proposing a measure for party purposes, which would not become me to accept." And so the will of the people was allowed to make Jefferson President in spite of Hamilton's outrageous proposal.

3. The Trustees of the University of Michigan knew of this difference for their minutes of November 10, 1823, show a memorial addressed by them to Congress which states: "The circumstances of the country have been peculiar, and until 1817 no University has been established. The prospects of the Territory are now greatly changed. An University is now incorporated competent to receive, and capable of deriving benefit from the fund (Federal Land Grant). This is a remote frontier, a border country. One exposed to the moral as well as to the physical encroachment of a great, a jealous and a powerful monarchy, whose territories are almost within a stone's throw, and that it did not enter into the policy of their recent European Governors to infuse into them a spirit of inquiry, nor to encourage the advance of knowledge. More than any other frontier they have hitherto been unhappily and singularly destitute of schools and of the means of education."

4. Michigan Supreme Court Decisions, Territorial from 1805 to 1835, and State from 1835 to 1843, long lost and never published, have been found and are being edited by University of Michigan Law School as a result of these investigations. (See *Michigan Alumnus*, Jan. 14, 1933, "Old Court Cases Are Studied"; also *Michigan History Magazine*, Vol. 16, No. 4, "Historical Notes", pages 491-493).

5. The Regents who took this action were:

- Hon. Walter H. Sawyer, Hillsdale.
- Hon. Victor M. Gore, Benton Harbor.
- Hon. Junius E. Beal, Ann Arbor.
- Hon. Ralph Stone, Detroit.
- Hon. William L. Clements, Bay City.
- Hon. James O. Murfin, Detroit.
- Hon. Benjamin S. Hanchett, Grand Rapids.

The National Alumni Committee on History and Traditions which presented this matter through many months of discouraging obstacles was composed of:

- William L. Jenks, Chairman, Port Huron. '78.
- William A. Spill, Secretary, Pasadena, California. '96.
- Fred A. Maynard, Grand Rapids. '74.
- George N. Fuller, Lansing. '05.
- Clarence M. Burton, Detroit. '73.
- James C. Graves, Saginaw. '94.
- William T. Whedon, Norwood, Mass. '81.

Frank H. Culver, Chicago, Ill. '75.

Victor C. Vaughan, Washington, D. C. '75.

Shelby B. Schurtz, Grand Rapids. '08. To whom was delegated the task of writing the Briefs upon the subject.

ADDRESS BY MRS. RUSSELL WILLIAM MAGNA

PRESIDENT GENERAL, NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Given on July 6, 1934, at the celebration of the Jean Nicolet Tercennial, Mackinac Island

MADAM State Regent, Your Excellency, National Officers, Members, and Friends:

It is a pleasurable privilege and an honor to be present on such an historic occasion to make note of the fact that your President General is the first woman to ever land in a plane on Mackinac Island and to translate the tenets, beliefs and to diffuse the ideals of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution into so fitting a program. No introductory remarks, however, would be complete without words of congratulations to the State Regent, and through her to the Daughters of Michigan, as participants not only in the preservation of the pioneer history of this beautiful section of our country, but in so doing, becoming practical patriots, perpetuating for posterity those events of a yester-year which have become treasured memories of spiritual significance.

It is not my intention to review the history of this place of enchantment. Rather would I sit at your feet and be a ready listener. Yet having spent hours reading the fascinating facts pertinent to the discovery, legends, Indian lore, and the later developments, I find in your history and the procession of time a fanciful expansion bridge which I throw from the days of the sandaled friars, to the wings which men—and I pridefully add, women—are not adopting as an habitual means of transportation.

To read Lescarbot's *Histoire de la Nouvelle France*, to have lost track of time in reading of the Gray Friars and Black Gowns, the alluring tales of the opening of the waterways, the unfolding of the trails of the French Voyageurs, and "les coureurs de bois" is to be captivated by a spell of magic as fairy-like as the Arabian Nights, or as thrilling as the Magic Carpet.

Nor is this idea entirely fanciful; for I have actually flown over this country when autumn has turned its verdure into brilliant hues and have seen from astonishing heights the magic that is the glory of God, than which the textures of the Persians would pale, and viewed the Great Lakes in their vivid settings as they lie like silvered mirrors of an unforgotten past.

So, France, in a new world! Education as it was known then, and as Finley says, "A journey over a thousand miles of stream and portage, and a hundred years of time," has drawn a curtain on the present and keeps us who are privileged to participate in this Tercentenary as eye witnesses to a panorama of the past.

I close my eyes, and am once more in the gray bastioned town of St. Malo, Brittany, for here in the "nursery of hardy mariners" was cradled the spirit of the West.

As a participant in the historical present, and in the event that eyes of interested readers, not in attendance, nor so well versed in this particular history as my immediate audience, may scan my written text,—it is but fair that I set the back drop of our stage by briefly quoting:

"The story of the exploration and settlement of those valleys beyond the cod-banks of Newfoundland begins not in the ports of Spain or Portugal, nor in England, but in a little town on the coast of France, which stands on a rocky promontory thrust out into the sea, only a few hours ride from Paris, in the ancient town of St. Malo, the 'nursery of hardy mariners,' the cradle of the spirit of the West.

"For a son of France was the first of Europeans, as far as we certainly know, to penetrate beyond the tide-water of those confronting coasts; the first to step over the threshold of the unguessed continent, north at any rate, of Mexico. Columbus claimed at most but an Asiatic peninsula, though he knew that he had found only Islands. The Cabots, in the service of England, sailing along its mysterious shores, had touched but the fringe of the wondrous garment. Ponce de Leon, a Spaniard, had floundered a few leagues from the sea in Florida

searching for the fountain of youth. Naraez had found the wretched village of Appalache but had been refused admission by the turbid Mississippi and was carried out to an ocean grave by its fierce current; Verrazano, an Italian in the employ of France, had enjoyed the primitive hospitality of what is now a most fashionable seaside resort (Newport,) had seen the peaks of the White Mountains from his deck, and, as he supposed, had looked upon the Indian Ocean, or the Sea of Verrazano, which has shrunk to the Chesapeake Bay on our modern maps and now reaches not a fiftieth part of the way to the other shore.

It was exactly a hundred years, according to some authorities, after Jacques Cartier opened and passed through the door of the St. Lawrence Valley, that another son of France, Jean Nicolet, again the first European, as far as is now certainly known, looked over into the great valley of the Mississippi from the Mackinac region, in the summer of 1634.

At that time the Fort was at Old Mackinaw, on the mainland, as was the mission and village; the Fort was removed to the Island during the Revolution, the removal being accomplished in 1781.

“‘Six months before the Pilgrims began their meeting-house on the burial hill at Plymouth,’ La Caron and his brother priests laid the cornerstone of ‘the earliest church erected in French-America.’”

Again comes scene upon scene of historic pageantry—which I view with intense interest, but the recounting of which I leave to your well versed historians and authors.

This wonderful old fort fell into our hands by treaty in 1783, the giving of Mackinac Island to us by the British being among the last acts of the Revolutionary War.

It was retaken by the British in 1812 and was restored to us by the British through the Treaty of Ghent in 1814.

Our Society is essentially interested in the Revolutionary period. Again I quote:

"For more than a hundred years after the sailing of the Griffon, the Great Lakes and the country about them were destined to be the scenes of almost ceaseless war."

With the fall of Montreal in 1760, the last flag of the French passed from the Great Lakes. "Their ships were scuttled, their forts in the north surrendered and, within a few months, England was everywhere supreme along the Island Seas."

French-Indian relations.
"There now followed a curious and absorbingly interesting phase of Lake history. The English had conquered the French—but they had not conquered the red allies. The warriors of the Upper Lakes could not be made to understand the situation. "We fight until there are none of us left to fight," they said. "Why is it that our French brothers have run? Shall we run because they have run? We were their friends and brothers. We are their friends now, and though you have conquered them we will still fight for them, so long as there are among us men who can fight."—A more beautiful illustration of the friendship and loyalty of the Indian warrior could hardly be conceived than this."

Then comes the fall of Michilimackinac (Mackinac) and the story of a game of ball which not only ended in distaster but made history indeed, and the monuments and shrines which are erected at the Fort are mute testimony of valorous deeds.

We stand now on the shores of the River of Retrospect and bridge with thought and deep concern the other side which is today. You and I, and a world at large are playing dramatic parts in a fast moving cycle of events.

The value of such celebrations as this cannot be over-estimated; but to my mind we profit by it insofar as we make it relative to progress. True to the treasured past, we must differentiate between tradition and habit—for there is a vast difference. Being awake and aware of today is to keep one's mind in style, nor permit it to become dressed in thoughts which are so habitual that they resemble the hoop skirt and bonnet of past generations, which we hold dear, but do not wear.

Often one hears it said of past events, "How I wish I might have lived in those times. How wonderful it would have been." Or, "What will life be like one hundred years from now? How I should love to be alive to see the wonders then!" Human desires, I grant you. But it would be well to turn from such futility to appreciate the changing drama in which you and I are collectively and individually playing such vital roles. The future will estimate our value in proportion as we contribute to the historical present.

Founded on a past which at that time was momentous *because* it was progressive, we act our parts in the present scheme of things because we have looked to the future as well as the past and have progressed.

One is apt to think that forward movements mean putting aside fundamentals and traditions. I do not believe this to be true. Rather do I think we are being truer to our founders, who had vision and a sense of purpose, when we keep abreast of the times, awake, informed, moving and progressing. That is an essential program.

This is the age of movement. We who stand still will be passed by, and an organization which stands still will diminish and fall.

The Daughters of the American Revolution are often accused of being ancestor worshipers. This also is not true. We are respectors of ancestors and tradition, and preservers of history. On such a basis have we become an organized group of constructive workers.

Show me the person or persons who respect neither history, the great ones of the past, nor heroic deeds, or those who hold no respect for parents, and I will show you indifferent, discontented individuals who are out of step with the present as well as the past.

On the other hand, any group which holds in reverence all that is good which has gone before, will have respect for God, for home, and country today. How *much* respect is largely

due to home training in childhood; for the right sort of home life and home training is the bulwark of the nation.

Those who would steep themselves solely in the romance of the past, no matter how glorious, tend to become visionary and have nothing to offer in a soul-gripping present, which becomes history and perhaps heroic to the next generation.

Our founders in their time met progress and the changes in their respective eras with determination, courage, and understanding. We need more of these qualities. Above all, we need more of the faith which the men and women of history had in this country.

In these days fraught with anxieties and changes, talk America up, not down. Avoid adverse criticism. History records radical changes in life from the days of the Mayflower to the Revolution, from then to the Civil War, and from that crisis to the World War, on to the present day. Each period brought its cataclysm, its arguments and changed mental attitudes. Each epoch was met and overcome. Each produced leaders, and out of the suffering and hardships was born a new era and a new day. We held as heroic those who in their time met progress and the changes in their respective eras with determination and understanding. This we must do as individuals and as societies, meeting the challenge of change with an intelligent viewpoint as to what is best for our own country and her welfare. We must learn to discriminate between habit and tradition.

Our Society stands, without equivocation, for adequate National Defense. What this means requires no definition.

Many outside of our ranks believe our National Defense Committee interprets this only in the terms of a large army and navy. The truth is, we wish no more than adequate protection for America on land, sea and air. Therefore we advocate the disciplinary teaching of such groups as the Reserve Officers Training Corps, the Citizens Military Training Camps, Girl and Boy Scouts, 4-H Clubs, the Civilian Conservation Corps, and any and all groups of like nature which, through disciplin-

any teaching, will make better men and women of the youth of our land, and trained, disciplined adults for the betterment of the country. Training to obedience means the consciousness of service. Service means unselfishness and respect for duty. A disciplined individual will have a well ordered mind.

We stand for adequate preparedness, not for aggression. We want peace. We are not militaristic. But we believe the United States should always be able to protect herself against external and internal enemies. We demand adequate defense to maintain a righteous peace. We believe in the disciplinary teachings which Washington advocated.

Any study of the subject of common defense, national security against crime, and public safety, to be comprehensive and intelligent, must embrace an educational program. In our Society, this is naturally patriotic. If organizations are to be effective when they pronounce themselves either for or against certain angles of such subjects, the program of instruction should be studied throughout the membership by educational methods.

The problems of the present day policies are very complicated. Men and women who have been students for years are either standing at debate, or are so entrenched in their own viewpoints that they become critical of others. Differences of opinion are natural, but not necessarily unpatriotic.

Citizenship and statesmanship are two fine types of patriotic craft in the fleet of the ship of state. Education and intelligent training will produce them. By introducing in the schools and colleges these studies as part of a regular curriculum showing them the seriousness of their individual responsibility, we can fulfill our mission to support and preserve our own form of government. I should like to see student chapters of our society in every woman's college in the country.

I maintain that studies in citizenship and in any and all matters pertaining to the individual, that government may be better understood, is part of a preparedness and citizenship program, and I advocate the introduction of study programs in

civics, economics and government as a part of our chapter work, supplemented by speakers on those subjects, as well as on current events.

I believe that all patriotic societies, standing for the upbuilding of the country in the maintenance of all that it cherishes, must become civic-conscious; and each member must assume individual responsibility.

In our system of government, the ballot box is the key to the situation, whether it be in a town meeting, in any organized group, or in the national elections. Therefore, to know how to cast a ballot, to know what it means, and to become responsible enough to make the gesture of "casting," will have a deep meaning in the history of the country and the future welfare of her people.

The casting of the ballot is, then, the crux of the entire matter, and training voters to use intelligent discrimination should start before voting age. The patriotic education of our people, resultant in intelligent electorates, will make for the better support of the function of government.

Everyone has an indisputable right to an individual opinion. The questions of the hour which touch the lives of all lie in the hands of those whom we, the voters, have placed in office.

In city elections, when checking to see if everyone in a certain ward has gone to the polls, it is disheartening to know that Mrs. Citizen cannot manage to cast her ballot because she is spending the time having a permanent wave. Yet, in all probability, Mrs. Citizen has a family, and if something goes wrong in the election, and not to her liking, or the board of education does not do as she thinks it should by her off-spring, she may be the first to complain. Be assured she has no grounds for complaint unless she has assumed the responsibility which is hers by right of the franchise, for which she no doubt fought valiantly some years ago. The wave will be just as permanent another day.

Inter-communication has resulted in a progress little dreamed of. The radio, the press and the movies, plus the

automobile and aviation, have changed the ideas of men and women, as well as geography. Hands are clasped not only across the sea, but are joined around the world. These are facts which we must face and not dodge the issue.

What are we going to do about it? In the community in which we live, how intelligent are we going to be as Mr. and Mrs. Average Citizen?

The President, in his inaugural address, pleaded for us to be good neighbors. This is very simple, when you stop to think of it. You can do just this, either in a boarding-house, in an apartment, in a group, or in cities, states or nations. And it gets back, if you please, to the commandment, "Love thy neighbor as thyself" and to the Golden Rule, which I like to consider as one of the Commandments—"Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." One can be a good neighbor and still keep his own house in order, and run it. Interference robs a neighbor of this title.

The most effective patriotism is voluntary. The country cannot be stabilized by emotion, but can be readjusted through proper training. As it has been said, "It is never too late to learn," so it is never too late to begin training. To derive the best benefits, everyone must pull together and must adopt a willingness to serve, as sincere patriots have ever done.

It is heartening to realize that public opinion is aroused to the crime conditions in this country. For nearly two years I have advocated that all types of crime and racketeering should be put out of business. This phase of national defense, I have termed a program for security and public safety. Too long we have, in story and on the screen, made heroes of the criminal and the lawbreaker. Stripped of his false glamour and shown as the cringing coward he really is, the youth of the land will deny him any mete of hero worship.

Recently several young doctors subjected themselves to inoculation for Sleeping Sickness in order to gain more knowledge of how to curb this dread disease. These men are truly

heroes. This should be headline news, lest they die unheralded and unsung, while the underworld occupies the front page.

Morality must be made virile. Positive, national preservation demands punishment of crime. The sanctity of American homes must be held inviolate.

Statistics show that 400,000 American citizens make their living through crime—a number exceeding the size of the Regular Army of the United States. The business of racketeering is costing the American people twelve to eighteen billion dollars a year, which is from five to seven and a half times the amount spent by the Federal Government, and the forty-eight states of the Union, on the public schools of the nation.

General Pershing, in an article on Crime, in the *American Magazine* of June, 1932, said: "Make no mistake about this: our nation is confronted by a crisis as serious as the crisis of the war."

The press and radio have given the people much food for thought. I count the campaign against crime another defense measure to which we, as women, as citizens, as educators and as members of an organized group, should give earnest thought, serious attention and active cooperation, that we may assist in each and every community to strengthen the defense against crime. Each one of you, through taxes, helps pay a crime bill each year which totals a staggering amount.

Public sentiment is a strong weapon. When stiffened and united in purpose to act, crime can be put out of business.

I urge your ardent support and active cooperation in every ramification of security commensurate with necessity, and your sincere advocacy of a Patriotic Education Program for its study and practical application.

New York City and its vicinity was, some months ago, infested with huge swarms of termites, a species of ants. Nothing is known of the damage done by these pests until it is too late. They live underground, never come out into the open, and thrive on all manner of wood. They devour by boring from within until foundations are destroyed and buildings fall. So

great was the havoc that the press ran special articles on the subject. Entomologists from various sections of the country brought forth what knowledge they had of these parasites, and legislation was pending in New York and elsewhere, to prevent such havoc by erecting termite-proof buildings along the lines worked out by the United States Department of Agriculture.

If we can make proper laws for the extermination of parasitic ants, why should such parasites of society as the gangster, the racketeer, the organizers of business in crime, kidnapers and their ilk, as well as the termites who seek to overthrow our government, be outside of the law?

As participants in recent kaleidoscopic days, we have had rare opportunity in self-education. The press, daily and periodical, together with radio, have afforded ample opportunity for a comprehensive survey of current events.

Sometimes we are too prone to derive our lessons from remote regions or the history of past ages. But more often, instead of being the complex subject we are taught to believe, the simple every-day problems involve substantial truths. No matter how beautiful the structure, beauty is not enough. Proper construction is essential. Houses are not fashioned from the chimney down. Put in a good foundation first, then build!

Individuals, groups, societies and even businesses, take a certain stand for definite reasons, and it is folly for any one of them to cast aspersions on others who have a perfect right to disagree. Hence, we should build up our own constructive, affirmative program—so intelligent, declarative and convincing that people will accept it because of its own merits and worth.

As a salesman cannot make his prospect buy that which, for some reason, he does not want, so no sale can be made of ideas unless they are constructive, sane, sensible, and intelligent.

Civic interests and national questions should have consideration through thoughtful study. The problems of the present

day are grave, serious, and complicated. Little advance can be made if we decry all who do not agree with us.

Of late it has become the fashion of many older public speakers to decry youth. Have they so soon forgotten? The eternal bridge between the older and younger generations can be spanned by patience, tolerance and understanding on both sides. Adult education is doing much to close this gap. What type of older generation will develop from today's youth is a constant challenge to us all. Our pledge to be true to the past and preserve it can only be kept if we do our individual best to safeguard the future by proper immediate training.

At our 1934 Congress, the Society adopted as a national enterprise, an annual good citizenship pilgrimage of students from each State. Each student in the senior high school classes is entitled to a vote on three girls in the order in which they are believed to qualify as excelling in the following qualities:

1. *Dependability*—punctuality, truthfulness, loyalty and self-control.
2. *Service*—cooperation, courtesy and respect for proper authority and the rights of others.
3. *Leadership*—imagination, command of the good will and respect of others, and the bent to lead.
4. *Patriotism*—interest and pride in family, school, community and nation.

From the three girls receiving the highest number of votes, the faculty will select one girl as the choice of the school, the names of those selected to be certified to the superintendent of schools. Choice of one girl from each school jurisdiction will be made by lot under the supervision of the superintendent and the school board; at which ceremony the local D. A. R. chapters will participate. The name of one girl from each school jurisdiction in each State will be certified to the state superintendent or state commissioner of education.

Final selection is to be made by lot under the supervision of the state superintendent or commissioner of education, at

ceremonies in which the D. A. R. State Regent and other members of the committee will participate, and which may include the governors of the several states.

Such societies as ours exist because the young men and women of the past had vision, courage and a sense of purpose. The beginning of the Daughters of the American Revolution was decidedly a feminist movement, at that time an unusual procedure—women stepping out to accomplish in their own right. It was the forerunner of many women's groups.

We can no more decry youth than we can successfully belittle George Washington.

To this audience I have spoken of youth with a purpose, for I am firmly convinced that we need them to perpetuate the aims, objects and ideals for which we are organized. Wherever we have D. A. R. chapters, there should be Children of the American Revolution Chapters. Likewise, I advocate junior groups with a congenial personnel and a unified objective. These groups can be committees for chapter work. I urge programs which are bright, instructive and entertaining. Dry and boring programs will repel rather than attract. Negative thoughts, critical attitudes and adverse criticisms will never build up or teach growing citizenry or any other group. This is equally true for adults.

Youth looks to us for understanding. May we never fail them. We should accept the attitude of our forefathers and foremothers to teach, to build, to educate and understand youth. Today's frontiers consist of proper training, and are spiritual rather than geographical. Today's problems for every one are different. Transportation, science, reading in digest forms, ideas in capsules, are bewildering forces. Our individual ideas and concepts encompass the globe. The radio precludes the possibility of being just local, whether at the Poles or in the Sahara Desert. The movies have taught Mr. and Mrs. Universe how the other half lives. These self-evident facts can no more be changed than can time be turned backward.

Our young people are living in a different age than was ours, and that they will meet this challenge of selection of ideas with intelligence and courage, I am confident, even as did Washington at twenty-two and Lincoln at twenty-six.

I believe implicitly in affirmative thought. It takes just as long to think in negative terms, so why not think affirmatively. It takes just as long to say the unkind thing as the kind. Adopt the latter. How healthy it would be if people would adopt affirmative thought and positive ideas.

This Society each year gives a trophy to Annapolis and one to West Point at their respective Commencements, and it is noticeable that the recipient is distinguished for "positive character". Positive means declarative and affirmative.

As an educational society, we must concern ourselves deeply and seriously, as a patriotic duty and as women, with the question of the drastic economy in public school education. The education of our youth is America's main industry.

Whether building a people or a nation, proper laws—fundamental and stabilized—and education for character building are the only correct procedures, and preclude argument. The character of a nation depends on the character of her people, and character is developed first in the home, then in the school, and later through experience. Hence, education must be made available. Only through education can democracy survive.

The founders of the Republic advocated education for all, as a means of perpetuating the democratic form of government conceived by our forefathers. Madison, who was largely responsible for the adoption of the Constitution by the thirteen colonies, said: "A popular government, without popular information, or means of acquiring it, is but a prologue to a farce or a tragedy, or perhaps both. People who mean to be their own governors must arm themselves with the power that knowledge gives us".

Not education for a selected few, did these leaders advocate, but education for all, if this government for a free and independent people was to prevail.

If the coming generation has more leisure time, the schools must expand to meet the need. It will be an ever increasing duty of the public school to train all the youth of this land to utilize this leisure, not only for their own advantage, for the benefit of the individual, but for society as well.

Certainly at no time in the history of our Republic has a sound educational program been more necessary than in the present precarious period. Through our educational advantages we believe ourselves prepared to govern ourselves. We must see to it that those who come after us have even better educational facilities. Women should give thoughtful study to this serious situation by being willing to serve on boards of education and assume their individual responsibility.

The work of the Americanization Committee is vigorous and far-reaching. There can never be too much accomplished under this heading. I quote one salient sentence from a recent report: "Children have been kept in school by clothes, food, milk, eye glasses, shoes, books and medical care". These are prideful accomplishments.

Our Americanization work needs a concentrated study and consideration of our immigration and naturalization laws. It is well to remember that limited immigration has been an actual fact over a period of years now. Many of second and third generations have never set foot on a foreign shore and are born American citizens. They do not want to be patronized by well meaning committees. They are Americans even as you and I, and the problem is one of mutual understanding—mutual adjustment and humanity. Here again we must know the subject matter before we can intelligently deal with it.

Much harm is done in this country by people who rush to advocate or protest against legislation, the underlying principle of which they know practically nothing about. It is a dangerous practice for women and students to allow themselves to be lured into signing documents. Avoid being tempted to do so. If you are tempted, even then do not sign. Your pride should protect you from permitting your own exploitation.

It is your own individual privilege to write to those in authority with an individual letter, over your signature, expressing your own beliefs through honest convictions. It is a more dignified and much safer method.

Our greatest conservation and thrift program is the guidance of youth in formative years, especially before voting age. The young people of today are the first line of our common defense. "Where are your walls?" asked a traveler in ancient Sparta. The king took his visitor to his great drill fields outside the city and, pointing to the ranks of the youth in training, replied: "There are the walls of Sparta! Every man a brick". America's common defense is properly trained youth, through patriotic education. Right, truth, honesty, will rise triumphant in the end. But we must teach them with the truth of life itself.

The school portals should swing open to all the youth of America. They are men and women of tomorrow, our future citizens. They will be our posterity and ancestors of the future. As we deal with them, so do we deal with our country. To curtail education is to do so at national peril. Education of the youth, and of the adult also, must go forward. Those who would decry this educational program forget that death alone stops education. You and I are, at the present time, going through a serious period of adult education every day, of inestimable value and stimulation. To allow even one day to pass without some form of self-enlightenment on present-day problems is to lessen the scope of your individual development. The class-room is the corner stone of our future building.

The study of present-day economics—and many have had this thrust upon them—calls for the study of management of finance, the study of the use of money and budgeting in the schools.

The American family should learn to balance its budget. It is an important part of our National Defense to maintain the credit of the nation.

Our Student Loan Funds are right in line with our Educational program. Loans to students who have shown their

worthiness, in order that they may complete their higher education, have proven to be as sound as commercial loans made in business circles.

The experience of institutions that administer such loans over a period of years, shows that the percentage of repayment compares most favorably with business loans. Great care must be exercised in making these loans, only to those who have shown their worthiness and ability in scholarship that warrants the completion of their education. The fact that these funds are limited and are rotary in their operation is the impelling urge to a student who has been so aided, to make any sacrifice necessary to meet the terms and the conditions of repayment, in order that others just as worthy may enjoy the same opportunity to complete their college course.

These loans should not be made to finance the entire cost, for the opportunities for self-help are so many that the students can, without detriment to their student work, earn a portion of the cost and demonstrate their ability and willingness to do whatever their hands find to do. To supplement these efforts is the purpose of the student loans.

Spontaneously this movement has grown from year to year, and chapters and states have established similar funds, so that in 1933, it was reported to me that more than 1,600 students had been assisted to continue their quest for higher learning and that \$280,000 had been lent by various chapters for this purpose.

This movement has been of steady growth and our goal is the establishment of a Student Loan Fund in every chapter, to the end that the number of worthy students aided may be increased many-fold. The opportunity for service in the work of the Student Loan Funds has impressed itself so strongly and favorably upon our Society that a few years ago it created a national committee to further the movement and promote the work to the fullest extent. In administering these funds, no attempt has been made to standardize qualifications, and each State and each chapter has been encouraged in adopting its

own form to meet the varied conditions existing in its particular locality.

The achievements of these boys and girls who have been so assisted and who have taken their place in the communities where their lots have been cast, are reflecting credit and glory to the sacrifices made for them and are a compensation not measured in dollars and cents, but in a more intelligent leadership and a higher type of citizenship than would have been possible without it.

I plead for more active interests in your local libraries. Recent events have sent more people to libraries than ever. Support of library work is true patriotic education.

Within a few years we have passed from an adagio age into one that can only be described as furioso. Each day brings perplexing problems with its train of conflicting thoughts and solutions. In this dizzy whirl, it is most difficult to obtain a mental bearing. It is easy indeed to accept ideas which are handed out in wholesale form.

Original thinking, really constructive, is a mental labor, but needs exercising lest one's brain lose its pliability, become rigid and disappear. Through disuse, ideas may be forced to snap and break off. Mass production and massed thoughts are both productive of dangerous trends unless controlled, and anything which will stimulate and encourage individual, original, and constructive thought, free from prejudice, will prove an outstanding contribution to our age. I urge you to be true to your own best convictions, nor be swayed from honest thoughts and the courage to voice them, by those who would confuse your every activity through propaganda.

The world is fed up with negative viewpoints and protesting attitudes. It is time we, the people, decide to think straight, calmly and with a common-sense, everyday viewpoint. If banquet speeches contained inspiration and hope, rather than pessimistic attitudes, hopeless discouragement and despair, much could be accomplished. I believe in the faith of our forefathers, the hope of improvement, and the charity of human

kindness. These form a daily religion necessary to a betterment of conditions. I cannot preach or tolerate a doctrine of hate or jealousy or discouragement. Rather, as a leader, I give you the promise of Christ's teaching, of hills of uplift, of eternal verities, of great and abiding faith, if only you truly believe.

Flying over the Oregon Trail, through Immigration Canyon, over the Great Lakes and the Lewis and Clark country means progress today; but I venture to say that those early pioneers considered they were essentially progressive when they trekked across those broad expanses. Development of countries from the days of Columbus, the mariners from St. Malo—the tread of soft spoken friars have made “foot prints on the sands of time” and always marched forward to progress, never on a merry-go-round.

I repeat, our American youth is our strongest ally—America's greatest defense today—her greatest investment—the good of her fellowmen and women—her largest possible returns in human welfare and happiness.

True education is a character-building force.

William James, in addressing an audience of college women, once said that the best thing a college education can accomplish is to “help you to know a good man when you see him.” He was alluding, I take it, to *homo sapiens* and not the sex male. And further he said in *Memories and Studies*, “We learn what types of activity have stood the test of time; we acquire standards of the excellent and durable. All our arts and sciences and institutions are but so many quests of perfection on the part of men; and when we see how diverse the types of excellence may be, how various the tests, how flexible the adaptations, we gain a richer sense of what the terms ‘better’ and ‘worse’ may signify in general. Our critical sensibilities grow both more acute and less fanatical * * * The feeling for a good human job anywhere, the admiration of the really admirable, the disesteem of what is cheap and trashy and impermanent—this is what we call the critical sense, * * *

Our colleges ought to lighten within us a lasting appreciation for the better kind of man, a loss of appetite for mediocrities, * * * In this very simple way does the value of our educated class define itself; we, more than others, should be able to divine the worthier and better leaders."

The wise man, and I might add woman, must seek to educate, not irritate—must hold to enthusiasm, but shun hysteria.

The cry of the hour is for good citizens who will *live* day by day for this country—nor be lured away from the principles as laid down in the Constitution of the United States—for the furtherance of all that the American Flag stands for—in very truth the *United States* of America.

OUR PIONEER MOTHERS

BY MRS. SEYMOUR FOSTER

LANSING

IT is only by looking over the careers of women during their past lives that we learn of their early struggles in the forest and little cabins erected here and there as homes for the early settlers, their endurance and strength in times of need, their kindness in times of sickness and the almost incredible hardships they suffered. The poet tells us "men must work and women must weep." The pioneer women of a new country must both work and weep. We are also told that the glory of a country consists of its migration and the colonies it establishes as well as its conflicts. Where would the colonies have been had it not been for their brave women?

Our pioneer mothers were forced by early training into habits of energetic industry and familiarity with privations and danger and to take their part in subduing the wilderness for the advancement of civilization. The perils and privations incident to the settling of the lands of Michigan were not so romantic or so terrible as those encountered at an earlier period, yet these later pioneers, if they had not to dispute possession of the soil at the risk of their lives, had many of the dangers and of all the privations of the very first to come. Possibly miles distant from other settlers, they had to overcome the awful feeling of isolation and loneliness. Many a sad hour was passed in remembrance and regret by the young wife in the absence of her husband, with no sympathizing friend near. Most of these early pioneers were young married people thinking to better their future conditions. Often the little cabins were built where only echoes answered the stroke of the axe, the crack of the rifle and the doleful wail of the whippoorwill in the nearby swamps. It was not uncommon for a woman not to see another white woman for days, weeks and even months at a time. The coming of a new settler was always an occasion for great rejoicing. As in the very beginnings of

America the two absolutely indispensable tools were the axe and the gun, the one to conquer the forest of wild nature, the other to battle against Indians and wild animals. Many of our brave mothers could both handle the axe and use the gun.

We of the present time little realize the fortitude and bravery required of women of earlier days. In the eighteen hundred twenties and thirties there was almost as much excitement in the eastern states about going to Michigan as there was a decade later about going to California. Going to Michigan was spoken of as "going west"—way out west at that—to contend with Indians, snakes, bears, immense mosquitoes, and that awful new sickness—ague. It was considered almost as great an undertaking as is now a journey to China or Japan. Some of the old inhabitants tell us that bears were frequent visitors, making great havoc among the swine. Wolves were still more plentiful, often surrounding the house and making night hideous with their dismal howling. Though the doors were closed sleep would be light for fear they would break through the windows if the house were low or jump on the roof if there were closeby sheds or stumps. One early housewife tells us that fearing some of the wolves would fall down into the fireplace, she emptied a feather pillow on the fire which smoked them away for the night, the occupants of the house taking their share of the smoke.

As regards the mosquitoes and the ague, it was all true, for my father, mother, brother and myself, then a mere child, came to Lansing in 1856, at that time a place of a few hundred inhabitants, and I know that there were millions and millions of mosquitoes. Wire screens had not then been invented, and the only protection from flies and mosquitoes was by building a smudge fire near the door and remaining outside near it as long as possible. As for the ague, there were two kinds—the dumb and the shaking—and it seemed as though sooner or later every new settler fell a victim to one kind or the other. I have always felt as though the grip was a first cousin to the dumb ague. It was a little queer about the shaking ague,

as that was usually an every-other-day affair. After it had selected its victim it would return about the same time every second day, followed each time by a high fever, continuing for several weeks and sometimes months. Strange to say the shaking ague victim would be able to resume his regular work on the intervening day. Toward the latter part of our first summer in Michigan my father and I were both taken with the shaking ague, my mother and brother having already had a few turns with the dumb ague. My father and I would often have a chill at the same time and would shake so that the stove and seemingly the whole house would shake with us. Of course there was a remedy right at our door, or at least in the nearby swamps—boneset tea. In later years quinine took its place but I know that I have used gallons and gallons of that bitter tea. Like other medicines it took time to effect a cure and some claimed that the only cure for the ague was to wear it out. I know that in my own case I continued having the chills off and on for several years.

There were many other disagreeable things with which the early settlers had to contend. One in particular left a strong impression on me. Growing on low marshy ground among the grass and cowslips was a little plant in looks and taste something like young onions, the odorous leek. These were always a great temptation to the cattle wandering near and woe betide the owner of the bossy who found these plants and feasted on them. Bossy just loved them and the taint and odor imparted to the milk and butter was almost unbearable. As I now remember it there was only one remedy and that was to eat some of the leeks before partaking of the milk and butter.

Two of the pioneer mothers were highly honored by having one of Michigan's most prominent cities named after them—Ann Arbor, home of the University of Michigan, now attended by students from all over the world. The story goes that two Anns whose husbands were the first settlers in that vicinity, lived for a few weeks in a kind of rude arbor made by covering poles with boughs, spreading rag carpets over the boughs,

their sleigh boxes underneath serving as their apartments. The names of these women were Ann Allen and Ann Rumsey.

We now hear frequent complaints about the roads in fall and spring but then they really were something dreadful. Michigan's mud was deep and when a road was found it usually was corduroy. Such roads were built by placing one log after another side by side across the road. These were the old time stage roads.

The arrival of the stage was always an exciting event. The man who could drive a four horse stage over Michigan corduroy roads was highly esteemed. He would draw up to the place of destination with flourish of whip and an air of importance, bringing with him news of the outside world. Here would occur a short rest for the stage occupants whose journey had not ended. No matter how severe the journey had been, as he neared the inn where he was to stop he would begin blowing his horn and whipping his horses, coming in on the last half mile with speed and vim. The horn blowing had served its purpose and most of the people within hearing distance, fathers, mothers and children, were on hand to welcome the driver and stage occupants. Frequently the stage routes were over an old Indian trail, which as the country became more settled was made into a plank road. On these roads houses and toll gates were established at intervals and a small sum of money charged for the privilege of traveling on the plank road.

One of the pioneer mothers tells us it was always the custom to extend a cordial welcome to all newcomers, no matter whether the family was large or small, whether they were living in a one-room or a two-room log house (it was supposed to be of an India rubber capacity), and no matter how inconvenient, the visitors were given a hearty welcome. They said there was "room for as many as there were planks in the floor, and all out doors where they could do the cooking." The latch string was always out.

Cooking was done over a fire made against a log, hanging kettles upon iron hooks to swing over the fire. Potatoes were roasted by covering with hot ashes and coals. Baking was done by setting a tin oven before the fire with the open side toward the fire. The outdoor air gave a keen appetite and everything tasted unusually good. It was not necessary to garnish or serve the food in courses.

One of the early mothers, whose husband became a man of note in this city and county, came to Lansing when they were only twelve hours a newly married couple. Their household goods consisted of some bedding, a few dishes, a bureau and a rocking chair. How would that do now for a wedding outfit?

In recent years it has been common to talk about the high cost of living. This same woman tells us that when her husband could secure the work, he received seventy-five cents a day for working in the hay field. He received nine shillings a day for harvesting and that was considered most excellent pay. Flour was \$7.50 a barrel and sometimes went as high as \$10.00 a barrel. Pork was thirty cents a pound, potatoes two and three dollars a bushel and frequently impossible to procure at that price. Most provisions had to be brought in from the outside—flour from Buffalo, potatoes and meat from Ohio. Most of the time work was not to be had. Frequently provisions were so scarce that at the present time families living on the same food would be considered objects of charity, and the sympathy of the whole community aroused in their behalf.

One mother tells of her husband being detained away from home by an accident for two or three weeks where he had gone for provisions. She was obliged to dig ground nuts and pick up everything edible she could find in the forest in order that she and her children might subsist.

These conditions had their benefits and for one thing they were not obliged to pay exorbitant prices for wild game. Wild turkeys came and went in droves and could be had by anyone handy with a gun. The choice dish of the epicure, quail on

toast, need be no great treat if one could but procure the toast. Wild game of all kinds was plentiful.

Large families were the rule in those days. Infants were often ushered into the world with only the aid of a neighbor, not as now with a physician and trained nurse in attendance with everything sterilized. Yet it seems now as though very few babies died. Infants' clothing began with little linen shirts instead of wool. Then came flannel bands and petticoats as at present. Babies' dresses were very long of skirt with short sleeves and low necks, but there were always plenty of caps provided for their dear little heads.

Our pioneer mothers felt quite well equipped for almost any emergency in a medicinal way, with their bunches of dried herbs, consisting of catnip, saffron, sage, peppermint, hoarhound and boneset, and the ever ready and indispensable bottle of goose oil.

It was the custom of our mothers to marry early. A girl not married at twenty-five was considered an old maid and at thirty she was beyond hope. There were no bachelor girls then for the only vocations open to girls and women were domestic life, teaching, sewing and millinery. Some man was made happy or unhappy as the case might be but divorces were almost unknown.

Early marriages brought an early old age. One seldom saw a woman at forty-five or fifty without her cap. There were fashions in those days as well as now. The company attire was a cap and a black silk apron. In summer a turkey feather fan was apt to be handy for use if there were unexpected calls. It was not that our mothers looked so much older than women of the same age do now, but they had been wives and mothers for years, their own children were married, there were children calling them grandmother and they deemed it seemly and proper to put on the garments of old age.

If we hark back to the long ago it seems as though even the names of our pioneer fathers and mothers spell fortitude and character. Such names as Zachariah, Ebenezer, Nathaniel,

Faith, Hope, Charity, and Dorcas and Mehitabel were common. Mary later became Mamie, or Marie, and numerous were the Netties, Kitties, Willies and Georgies. Now, however, there seems to be a return to the old fashioned names and they are being used more than a few years ago. We find that instead of papa and mamma the dear old names which were given to us thousands of years ago in Bible times, father and mother.

No amusements and Sunday theatres for our pioneer mothers. Preparations were made for Sunday the day before and it was expected as a matter of course that the whole family would attend church, getting an early start in the morning. No cushion seats then, no footstools, and the uneasy feet of the little children dangled from the seats with now and then a restless kick as they listened to the long, and to them, tiresome sermons and lengthy prayers.

The early childhood and school days of our pioneer mothers and fathers were far from being the pleasant, happy times they are now. No dismissal of the young children to go home an hour early to rest; no story hour; no school yard filled with teeters, swings and other contrivances dear to the hearts of the young; no special playgrounds; no penny in the slot for gum, that toothsome dainty loved by all children. In order to obtain gum in those days the children were obliged to hunt for a tamarack or a spruce tree where they would find it oozing from the bark of the tree.

The loaded Christmas tree was unheard of, the custom of Christmas trees not yet having started its growth which spread so rapidly all over the world, nor was the Christmas stocking the bulging affair it is now. A red apple or two, a few nuts, two or three striped sticks of candy, a candy peach, possibly a candy chicken, a homemade rag doll, even fancy doughnuts filled the Christmas stockings of the wee youngsters of those times. Modern machinery had not yet enlisted itself in the service of the children by the manufacture of toys.

It was never necessary for the boys of the family to coax and tease the pioneer mothers for permission to take off their

shoes and stocking for a short play around the home. It was expected as a matter of course that the boys, at least, would go barefoot during the summer, and many were the feet sore with cuts and stone bruises. Yet the children of those days had happy times, in chasing squirrels and butterflies, hunting birds' eggs, gathering nuts and wading streams. They were well posted on the secrets of the woods. Our pioneer mothers never felt the need of open windows or a sleeping porch, for through the chinks in the logs came all the fresh air needed and often on awakening on a cold winter morning they would find the bed covered with snow. They never troubled themselves about germs in the food or milk. There was no boiled water for them, but just good cold water from a nearby spring or possibly, better still, from an old fashioned windlass and well. One of the things upon which the pioneer mothers insisted was that at least two pails of water should be in the house over night to be used in case of fire, for the forest fires in the summer time were always a menace to new settlers.

Bare indeed was the home that did not own a spinning wheel. Here was a place where woman's work began and went on and on for hours at a time day in and day out. The wool was first carded into small rolls by the women by two hand cards. These rolls were spun into yarn on the spinning wheel for clothing and stockings for men, women and children. The knitting needles would then begin to fly for all the stockings and mittens in those days must be knit. Although at the present time there is no spinning done in the home, the spinning wheel if one owns one, like a grandfather clock, occupies a place of honor. The knitting made employment for the long winter evenings and could be done in the fire light or the dim candle light.

Candle light is very well for company use now if you have candles enough but in those days it was necessary to be very careful of the candles for they were made of tallow and tallow was not always plentiful. There was also the further reason, that the process of making candles was a very tedious one.

Let us hear from the son of a pioneer the way his mother made tallow candle dips: Two straight poles about ten feet long were placed about a foot apart with their ends resting upon chairs. Wicks were cut twice as long as the candles were to be, folded over little sticks about fourteen inches long, twisted and waxed so that they would not twist. On each one of these small sticks, or stocks as they were called, six wicks were fastened. Twenty of these stocks were then placed crosswise with the ends resting on the two long poles. This made ten dozen wicks which were to become ten dozen candles. These little sticks with the wicks hanging down between the poles were taken one at a time and the wicks immersed in a kettle of melted tallow and then replaced upon the poles. This was continued until all had been dipped by which time the tallow on the first set of wicks had cooled, and commencing again the process was so continued again and again until the candles were of the proper size. Happy indeed, and the envy of all the country around, was the housewife who at a little later period owned a set of candle moulds. With these moulds one could make from one dozen to two dozen candles at a time, all of perfect shape. These moulds were lent from one place to another for miles around.

As the country became more settled, people desired a little society—especially the young folks. These social gatherings usually took place at the “little red school houses.” They consisted largely of singing, geography and spelling school. At the geography schools a song was sung which gave the capitals of all the states, but it was at the spelling school where the pioneer mothers would really shine.

No clubs and no smokers for our pioneer fathers. About the only social events which the men could call exclusively their own were the barn raisings where they either took their own dinners or were served by the owners of the barns.

There were several varieties of “bees” which made a considerable portion of the social life of those days. Husking bees were social events for both old and young, where the win-

ter's supply of corn was husked. An apple-paring bee was a most welcome event for the young folks. This was where dried apples, one of the winter luxuries, were prepared in quantities. The apples were peeled, strung on long strings and hung from the attic and kitchen rafters to dry. Suspended also from the attic rafters could usually be found all kinds of herbs, most of them for medicinal use. One of the great events of our pioneer mothers was the quilting bee. At these the women of the neighborhood came for dinner and a day's sewing—nearly every family owning its own quilting frame.

Probably the greatest social function of all was the donation party for the minister or circuit rider as he was then called. At these parties he received many useful gifts and some duplicates of things he already had. Not infrequently these gifts were articles the owner was glad to part with and so passed them on to the minister. The latter's salary was necessarily small and these things were presented to him in order to help out his meager salary, expecting of course that he would be thankful for whatever he received. The entire company was served with a generous supper, all of which was contributed by those attending the party, each one bringing whatever he wished. At the present time such an affair would be called a "Bohemian."

No small item of work for pioneer women was the annual or semi-annual soap making. Today many of the washings are sent out of the house, but then not only the washing but the soap-making as well, was done at home. Instead of a garbage can where one pays for having the garbage removed, all the scraps, bones and fats were saved and hoarded until enough had accumulated for this purpose. It was necessary to keep a slow fire burning under the kettle containing these fats and this task always fell to the small children. Today one can hardly pick up a paper or magazine without seeing some advertisement or advice to women in regard to using pure and refined cream and soap in order to insure a good complexion. Mutton tallow was considered the best of cold cream in those

days. I have seen the most beautiful of complexions, regular peach-blow, on some of our pioneer mothers where nothing was used but that same mutton tallow and home made soap.

The annual maple sugar making, although considered something of frolic by the younger members of the family, was more or less of a task for the grown-ups. The wife often assisted the husband at his work in the sugar bush in gathering the offering the wet maples were pouring down their swelling sides and frequently taking turns with him in watching the boiling sap for at certain stages it needs very close attention. It was stir, stir and strain and strain—then let it settle and do it again. Maple sugar was the sugar then used almost exclusively for the family needs.

As we look back at our pioneer mothers with respect and admiration, we are surprised at their perseverance and endurance. We wonder at their patience and at the inconveniences with which they then had to contend daily. We cannot but compare some of our modern improvements with conditions which then existed and wonder what we would have done in their places, so soon do luxuries become necessities. No telephone, no daily papers and very few letters from the distant loved ones to break the monotony of the long days and weeks. Postage in those days was something enormous and letter writing was not the hurry-up affair it is now. The letters to be written were thought over for days beforehand, the quill was sharpened and ready for use and the letters then written with a careful and studied precision quite unusual at the present time. My recollection is that these letters almost invariably began about as follows:—"I now take my pen in hand to inform you that we are all well and hope you are enjoying the same blessing."

Old time dancing did not partake of the present day hurry and rush. The gay and festive dances of those days were the money musk, Virginia reel and the schottische for a round dance, but all to the music of the old time fiddler who could both play his fiddle and call the dances. They also danced

the square dances, the quadrille and minuet, moving and bowing in a stately manner to the time of the music.

The improvements of later years have been so many and so great that it is almost impossible to know just where to make comparisons, so I will just mention a few of them. I have already told you of the old time lighting with candles and we all know of the present lighting system where one presses a button "and behold it is light." Where one formerly carried a lantern, now one walks through brilliantly lighted streets. Years ago we found our pioneer mothers riding in the old time wagon drawn by a yoke of oxen, our pioneer fathers walking beside them, geeing and hawing, freely using the whip, hoping to persuade the ever slow and deliberate oxen into a little faster than the usual gait of three and possibly four miles an hour. And now the great shining automobiles where sometimes even grandmothers, with their grandchildren beside them, do the speeding over smooth roads and paved streets.

All honor is due the early women of Michigan, our brave, patient, heroic pioneer mothers. From their lips and from their records we have learned that under the most favorable conditions their lives must have been one long ordeal of hardships and sufferings with very few pleasures. Their happiness was in knowing they were making homes in the wilderness and that future generations would rise up and call them blessed.

THE LATE ¹CHARLES W. GARFIELD

By E. A. STOWE

Editor *Michigan Tradesman*

GRAND RAPIDS

IN a little yellow account book, brittle with age, under date of March 14, 1848, is the following item: "I chopped down a few trees on the new clearing to-day and split some rails to finish enclosing the farm in a fence high enough to prevent the deer from jumping over and destroying the garden. This morning my wife presented us with a little boy; we shall name him Charles William, after his two grandfathers. We hope he may live and grow into a good and useful man".

Thereby hangs a tale. After 1841 two little boys were born in this family and passed away before they were three years old, and this accounts for the statement "we hope he may live".

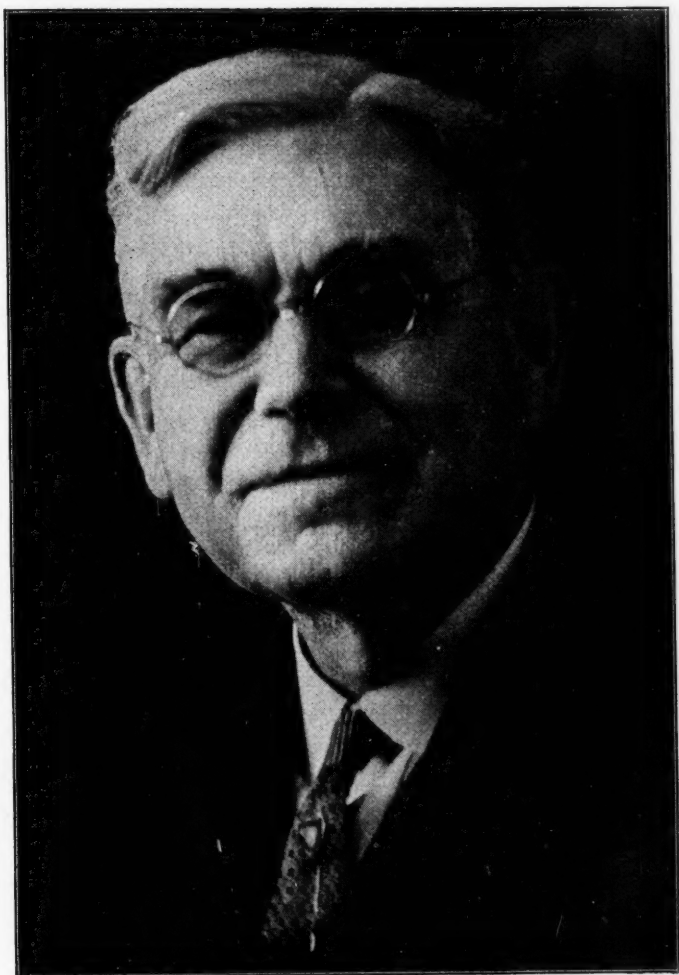
This account book was purchased by Marshall Garfield to use in the new adventure which was to be entered into in 1841. In that year Harriet E. Brown and Marshall Garfield both taught country school in Alexander, Genesee County, New York, and saved their money to carry out their plans the following year. Harriet was the fourth in a family of ten and Marshall was the fourth in a family of ten. These families lived on adjoining farms; one was in Pembroke township and the other was in Alexander township. They had decided to be united in marriage in August, 1841, and go somewhere in the West and grow up with the country. A rifle, a two-edged axe fitted with a splendid hickory handle, a few books, good clothing and a few hundred dollars saved were all the things they had. They shipped to Buffalo by way of the lakes and got off the boat at Milwaukee, settling on a piece of heavy woodland purchased of the Government in the township of Wauwatosa, on the Menominee River. Harriet handled the rifle and Marshall handled the axe. She was a good marksman and shot the deer which furnished them meat, and tanned the hides

Mr. Garfield died Sept. 9, 1934, at his home in Grand Rapids.

under the direction of friendly Winnebago Indians and made them into garments for protection in the rough work of felling timber and burning log heaps.

The little boy, whose birth is recorded here, spent the first ten years of his life in the log house on the border of the Menominee River, and when he was old enough went to country school, but really his education was in his home life, and especially under his father's tutelage, as he became acquainted with the woods and living things on the banks of the river. For years it was the habit of Marshall Garfield to go to the woods and the river bank on Sunday afternoons, and the lessons learned there by the little boy had a great deal to do in shaping his whole life. He learned not to be afraid of snakes and toads and other things to be found in abundance in the woods. He learned to play with polliwogs and watch their development into frogs. He fed the bullheads in a deep bed in the river. He learned to distinguish all the kinds of timber by the bark and the leaves and he learned how, in a rough way, to tap maple trees and use the wooden spouts for the gathering of sap in tin pans and afterward converting it into syrup. He became acquainted with all the processes of clearing land, of taking logs to the mill, where his father was engaged as manager. He knew where at the proper season to find the wild plums, the wild gooseberries and currants and cherries on the river bottom.

When the little boy was eight years old, with his father and mother, he came to Grand Rapids, Michigan, by way of Chicago and Kalamazoo, coming from Kalamazoo to Grand Rapids in a stage coach. At the little four corners of Martin, on the way from Kalamazoo, the stage stopped and the driver said: "Here we all get off to see the big tree", and the passengers, under the guidance of the driver, went some little distance from the road and gathered about the largest hardwood tree in the state of Michigan. It was a black walnut and one man, who was six feet tall, measured with his arms stretched out around the body of this tree, and it was thirty-three feet in



CHARLES W. GARFIELD





circumference. Marshall Garfield said to his little boy: "Take off your hat, laddie; you are standing on holy ground". This incident had a great bearing with this boy in becoming a lover of trees.

Connected with this item in the account book are some things concerning the ancestry of this lad. His mother was a direct descended of Captain Davis, who was in command of the forty farmers of Lexington and Concord who resisted the approach of British soldiers from Boston; in the language of Emerson, "Here once the embattl'd farmers stood, and fired the shot heard round the world". On the other side in the Garfield family Dr. Daniel Garfield was a surgeon in the Continental Army during the entire war for independence.

That visit to Grand Rapids resulted in the purchase of a farm from the Burton and Simonds families, but occupancy was deferred for two years. In April, 1858, the family left the farm in Wauwatosa and, placing all of their movable things upon a fishing smack, came across Lake Michigan to Grand Haven, had their goods transferred to the flat-bottomed steamboat Nebraska and was landed at the rear of the Barnard House in Grand Rapids.

This lad went to school in school district No. 1, Paris township, until he entered high school in the old stone schoolhouse on the hill. During the years in common school he went to school winters and worked on the farm summers. He walked to high school and during the years he attended there had the record of never being late. In recording some of the things connected with the personality of this boy, the first interesting thing attached to his high school life was the intimacy established between four boys, all of whom had a great love for the out-of-doors. On Saturdays they always took to the woods. One Saturday these four boys, after gathering beetles and bugs and butterflies and snakes and toads and polliwogs, and other things to be found along the banks of Plaster Creek, came to the barn on Burton farm and there enjoyed the contents of their dinner pails. After viewing their treasurers and wonder-

ing what to do with them, they then and there formed the Grand Rapids Scientific Club and Charles Garfield was made president. This was an interesting and important adventure because under the assistance and guidance of a group of Grand Rapids men these boys started the organization upon which later on was founded the Kent Institute and the Kent Scientific Museum. Charles Garfield remained president of this organization until he entered Michigan Agricultural College in 1868.

The development of that boys' organization and the awakening of a deep interest in natural history marked an epoch in this boy's development. Before he had finished his high school course, which, by the way, was never completed, he taught country school and maintained his high school studies. The record of this boy's experience in country schools is found in a bound volume of the *Common School Gazette*, of which he was editor. One of the country schools was what has been called up to this date the Seymour school, and the record of this experiment of a seventeen year old boy is found in the Seymour school room of the Alger school in the city of Grand Rapids.

Years afterward Charles Garfield became an officer in this same school district and, at a special school meeting with a large attendance, he presented a plan of adding a room to the school house and devoting it to manual training. The suggestion was voted down almost unanimously, but finally the meeting voted to leave the whole matter with the board of trustees with power to act. This was the salvation of the suggestion. Mr. Garfield converted his associates by overcoming the real objection, which was the raising of money for the purpose of installing a manual training outfit. With the assistance of Mr. Wilmarth, of the Wilmarth Show Case Company, a plan of benches and tools and general paraphernalia for the installment of this venture and the advancement of money to pay the expenses, converted the school board, and the result was the establishment of the first school of manual training in a rural school in Michigan. Mr. Garfield's scheme was to

make the opportunity of working in the manual training department a premium for good behavior and good scholarship in the academic departments, and it worked with great success, with the result that the children converted their parents to the scheme and at a subsequent meeting of the school district money was voted to reimburse Mr. Garfield and a vote of commendation was unanimous.

Charles graduated from Michigan Agricultural College in 1870, and the record of his connection with this college as student, teacher and member of the board of control, is interesting and intrinsic in connection with his whole life work. As secretary of the State Horticultural Society he put breadth of interest into the organization and under its wings developed some of his chosen ideals concerning statecraft. It was in this organization that he started the movement for reforestation in Michigan. His co-workers were Dr. Beal and Secretary Butterfield of the Agricultural College. He framed legislation having in mind an entirely different policy with regard to state lands and aiming at state development along lines of reforestation in lieu of the entire lack of wise policy in handling state lands. In the presentation of proposed legislative enactment, disappointment and discouragement were met by boldness of attitude, and finally these three men, working together with Robert Graham, as state senator, to push the matter, there was a successful issue in the enactment of a law providing for a Michigan State Forestry Commission. The governorship was given authority to name this commission, and Mr. Garfield was put upon it and was made its president and continued in this position until the accomplishment of many purposes was secured. His first important movement was the carrying out of the idea of educating some young men in a way to make them useful in carrying out a plan of reforestation in the State. He made his proposition to the Board of Agriculture and the Board of Regents of the University. It was received cordially by Dr. Angell and the Board of Regents and, while the University was not equipped to establish a forestry school, it took

hold of the matter with great cordiality and provided temporarily for a school of this character until a leader could be secured who was equal to the great task of establishing a school of forestry. And thereby hangs another tale.

Mr. Garfield never took to himself great credit in matters of this kind but he did exhibit wisdom in the selection of personalities to fit into the responsibilities which he outlined in schemes of activity. It was at his suggestion and through his personal influence that Professor Filibert Roth was brought into this State, and in the whole work of conservation development he was a master. Garfield and Roth worked together and worked out a scheme of legislation which resulted in the naming of a commission of inquiry by the legislature, having in mind future conservation development. In the selection of Mr. Charles B. Blair, of Grand Rapids, as secretary of this Commission of Enquiry. Mr. Garfield's wisdom in the choice of personalities for special activities was illustrated. The report of the Commission of Enquiry lead to legislation which created the development of the Public Domain Commission, which afterward developed into the present State Conservation Department under wonderful leadership and successful attainments.

While not losing his interest in these State matters, he took hold of civic work in Grand Rapids with vigor and success, his success being the result of the choice of strong personalities in carrying out his plans. His work in connection with the Board of Trade, in arousing interest in striving for a better city through committees selected for special duties in the development of a plan for a better governed city, a healthier city, a cleaner city, a city of conveniences and a more beautiful city, lead to developments which culminated in a civic revival and the working out through special organizations of a very unusual work of reconstruction. The city became better governed; its health and cleanliness were made successful issues, conveniences, through the leadership of Mr. Samuel Ranck, and the development of beauty throughout the city were established. The Playground Association was organized and Mr.

Garfield was made president. The Citizens League was organized under his presidency. The Morals Efficiency Commission was organized largely through the influence of Mrs. Clay Hollister, Bishop McCormick, Mrs. George Wanty and Mr. Garfield. After the first year Mr. Garfield was maintained as its president until it closed its work at the end of five years. One of the crowning works of the Citizens League was the recommendation to the City Commission that a city planning department be organized. This suggestion was adopted and by the mayor, Charles Gallmeyer, through his courtesy to Mr. Garfield, associates were named who would work constantly in carrying out the possibility of a planning department. Mr. Garfield was made president of the Planning Department and continued in that position until two years ago, when he was obliged, on account of ill health, to retire, and he has been continued as Emeritus President; his successor, Mr. George Ames, continuing successfully the plans outlined by the Planning Department and adopted by the City Commission.

The stores of Mr. Garfield's accomplishments are found in articles contributed to various publications, and one of his successful accomplishments has been given publicity in banking circles. This is his method of attaching a banking institution and its officers and employes with civic life.

One matter is deeply illustrative of some of the successful issues which Mr. Garfield instituted in various lines of activity, and that was the taking of Mr. John Ihlder out of the field of journalism and, largely through the generosity and co-operation of John B. Martin, he was put to work in the progressive field developing through the Board of Trade and demonstrated his ability in leadership and his adaptation to this very unusual civic development. Mr. Ihlder was educated by this experience in a field to which he was adapted and, as a result, has developed into a very useful attache of government affairs in many leading cities.

Mr. Garfield was a fine type of American manhood. He learned from practical experience under exacting employers and in minor positions the difficulties and discouragements of young men struggling for pay and promotion. It made him in after years exceedingly thoughtful and considerate of those who worked with him and under him. He never asked as much of others as he had willingly done himself in these trial periods of his life. Before he came into middle age he was a trained and able man of affairs, and demonstrated those qualities of sensitive honor and efficient industry which are the sureties of success.

* *

The chief characteristic of his work was conscientious thoroughness. He had to be satisfied that the thing was clearly right before he would lend his influence or money, no matter how alluring the prospects of profits. He worked while others played and overcame mountains of detail generally left to assistants. Temporary failures might discourage others, but they served only to further energize his efforts. His relations with the heads of his departments made work a pleasure for these officials and won their best exertions and loyal service. Many are now holding high positions whom he recognized as young men of promise, watched with solicitude and promoted. His confidence was unbounded in those whom he trusted. The men who were the longest and most closely associated with him will cherish as their choicest memories many striking evidences of his unquestioning faith in their integrity and intelligence.

* *

When he accepted a place as a director or trustee for business, education, charity or the church, he felt committed to give to it careful consideration and financial assistance. Serious risks and the advancing of large sums of money were often the penalties of the positions he assumed. His business career was

rich with enterprises he saved from bankruptcy and organizations and individuals he sustained until they were successful.

* *

He gave most generously and his gifts covered a wide field. Few donors ever did so much good with an equal amount of money. He knew the wastefulness and wickedness of indiscriminate doles. His sensitive conscientiousness, methodical methods, careful investigation and rigid accounting governed his relations with benevolent organizations and charitable efforts. He felt that he was the trustee of his valuable holding of real estate and responsible for its use to God and his fellow-men.

* *

He sacrificed ease and coveted recreation to promote the welfare of humanity, and wore out his strength and impaired his health by his labors in the many benevolent enterprises with which he was connected, and in seeking the most effective methods for distributing the money he gave annually in public and private charity.

* *

Personally, Mr. Garfield was a high-minded gentleman in all the relations of life. He was not sordid; he was not petty; he was not mean-spirited. His catholicity extended from his politics to his religion. He was never a trimmer and never a time-server. What he did, he did, and it remains to his everlasting credit that he never attempted to shirk his responsibility for it or to saddle the burden upon another. He was an American of Americans in ambition, in sentiment and in spirit. He served his family, his business associates, his State and his country faithfully, intelligently, honorably and patriotically, and the full record of his achievement gives him a high place in the history of his city, his State and his country.

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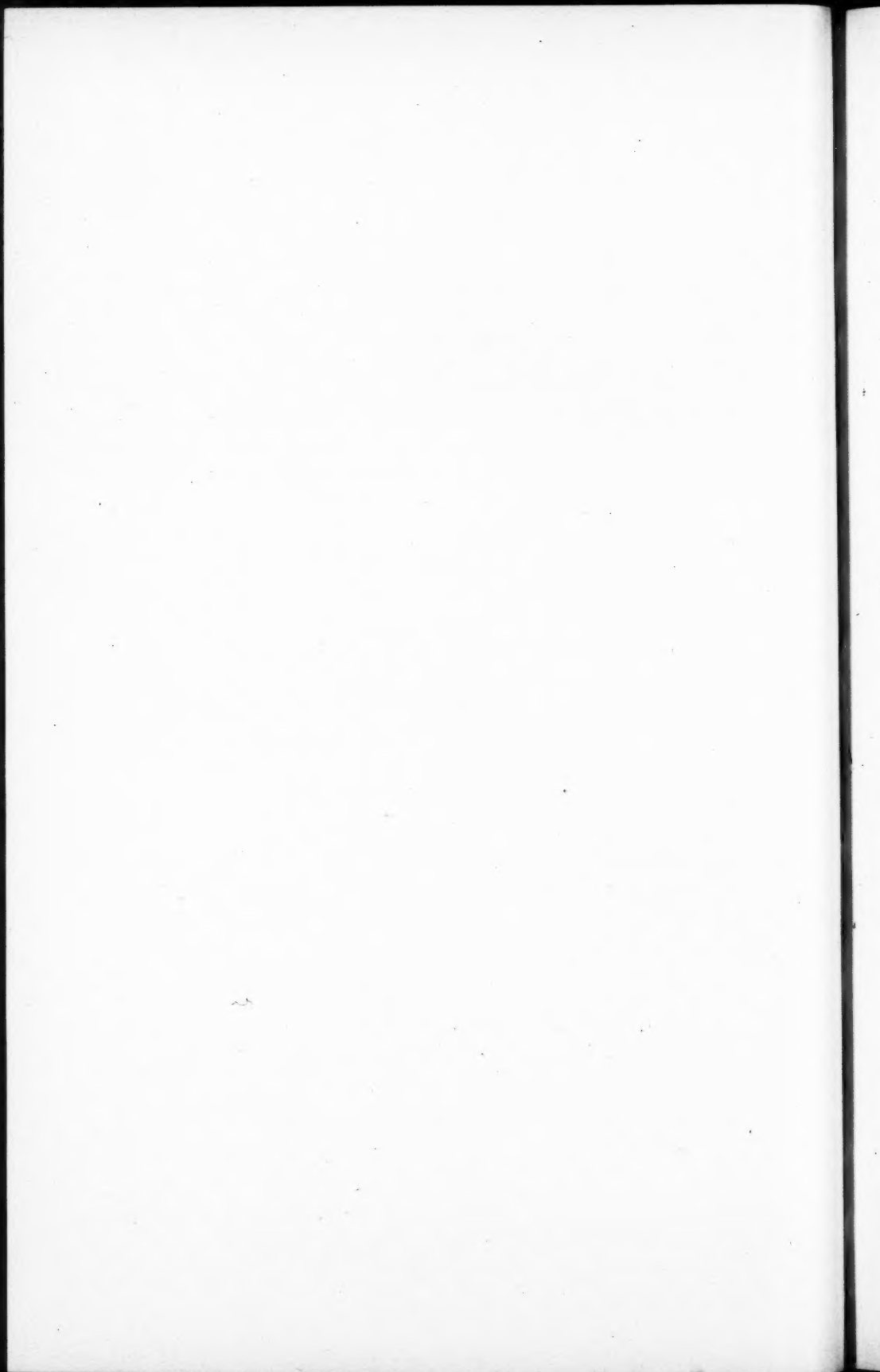
The secret of Mr. Garfield's brilliant career was threefold. He knew how, and loved, to discover talent. Into the hands of

dozens of obscure and untried men he put the key of opportunity. Wholly free from national antipathy, race prejudice or social narrowness, he measured his lieutenants by the single standard of ability to produce results. As an organizer, as a co-ordinator and manager of men, his rare gifts would have brought him fame in public life. He had an eagle's eye for opportunity and an insatiable appetite for fresh enterprise in fields that remained unperceived by the dull vision of the mediocre. In the arts of agriculture, horticulture, forestry and philanthropy he was a gifted architect, and to build was the darling occupation of his bold and aspiring mind. Every actuality, every present-day condition that could affect the welfare of the nation, State or community was the object of his assiduous study, but his also was the rarer power to connect the present with the distant future by new lines of policy. He had the statesman's instinct for tendencies as well as realities; and when the tendency of to-day became the fact of to-morrow it found him armed and prepared. With the magnanimity of a true leader, he feared no rivals; he reared and trained his own successors that his lifework might survive its author, that the industries and occupations to which his labor was dedicated might thrive and prosper during the generations to come. Fidelity to a trust receives its supreme, its heroic expression when the trustee strives to make himself dispensable.

* *

As a just tribute to a life rich in effective performance and in deference to the sentiments of a wide circle of surviving friends, we record this testimony to the noble character, the massive and solid integrity, the large, warm, generous heart, the brilliant and gifted mind, the abounding energy of our beloved friend. As long as life and memory may linger in our mortal frames we shall cherish the recollection of his lofty spirit and winning manners, simple, sweet and genial. The benevolence of his heart shone out in the engaging smile, in the keen and penetrating yet kindly eye, which gained for him a friend in every acquaintance. No man ever lived whose granite-like

probity inspired quicker or more lasting trust. To know Charles W. Garfield was to like him; to know him well was to love him and trust him to the gates of death. And what living creature ever trusted him in vain? His simple word was a tower of strength. When did he ever fail in the whole span of his long and useful life to fulfill his plighted faith with a chastity of honor that knew no stain—nay, when did he fail to beggar his promise by the opulence of his performance? Gifted he was, but his strength lay as much in moral weight as in mental endowment, and his remarkable success was only the destiny of character.



EXTRACTS FROM THE DIARY OF WILLIAM C. KING, A
DETROIT CARPENTER, IN 1832

BY FRED LONDON, M.A., F.R.S.C.

University of London

ONTARIO, CANADA

WILLIAM C. KING, a Detroit carpenter, opened his diary for the year 1832 by writing at the top of the first page four memorable lines from one of the great English poets:

Let not ambition mock their useful toil,
Their homely joys and destiny obscure,
Nor grandeur hear with a disdainful smile
The short and simple annals of the poor.

It is but short and simple annals that he records for us, his "useful toil" of carpentering broken into by demands for rough coffins when cholera raged; his "homely joys" of church and friends and long walks, with occasional investment in a lottery ticket for excitement; his participation in public affairs limited to membership in a volunteer fire company and an early labor movement. Nevertheless we seem to feel the personality behind even the brief little entries.

The diary is contained in a small leather bound book, "sold by E. Peck & Co., Carroll Street, Rochester". It is in the possession of Mrs. J. W. Crane, of London, Ont., whose mother was a niece of William King. A daughter of King was the wife of Dr. Peter Stewart, a Detroit practitioner of later date. The entries begin on January 1st, 1832 and continue (sometimes irregularly) until September 19th of the same year.

Sunday, January 1st, 1832. A light snow on the ground—attended divine service at baptist meeting house fore and afternoon, preaching by Revd. Mr. Goodman. Evening by a black man. After meeting invited to spend a couple of hours at Mrs. Moon's—6 ladies—came home at 11 o'clock much pleas'd with company and entertainment.

Thursday, 3rd. Evening attended meeting of temperance society—prayer by Revd. Mr. Goodman. A report from the committee read stating the rise, progress and benefit of the Society. Much impressed with the importance of the subject.

Saturday, 14th. Bought 1/8 of lottery ticket @ 10/—, that of the 6th. drew cost less percentage.

Sunday, 16th. Forenoon attended Baptist meeting, preaching Mr. Goodman. Evening, attended lecture on the Lord's Prayer by Mr. Wells, interesting very.

Saturday, 21st. Ticket of 14th. blank and be d——d to it. Bought other 1/4 ticket @ 10/—.

Sunday, 22d. Up at 6, a leisurely and meditative breakfast, got me dressed too late for church, walked out as far as Trowbridge's.

Thursday, 31st. Bought 1/4 lottery ticket at 1.00 dollar, that of 21st. drew cost less deduction 15 per cent.

Friday, February 3rd. Fire engines, 1, 2 and 3 ordered out at 3 p.m. by Chf. Engr. L. Cook for inspection. Some fun and pretty well wet. No. 1 in good order as usual, rigid and tight. Evening worked to make up the day.

Saturday, 4th. Fell and hurt my hand, laughed at by a girl, the imp.

Monday, 6th. Evening attended meeting of Engine Company No. 1. On motion company agreed to celebrate the 22nd, (Washington's birth) by a dinner at Woodworth's to be paid for out of the funds of company. A good idea, I am fond of eating, it also affords an opportunity of showing our patriotism and filling our bellies at the same time. Bought pr. shoes at Sargent's for 10/—.

Friday, 10th. Evening pd. 10/— for ticket that has come out blank and be d——d to it. Fortune adieu, too long your sport, Be others now your dupe. News, huzza, a son born to mine host, nothing like perseverance, 4th. essay, I guess we'll have a little wine on the occasion.

Wednesday, 22nd. 2 o'clock, partook of dinner at Woodworth's given by Engine Company No. 1 in memory of Wash-

ington, father of our country. . Speech prepared and delivered by Mr. Hatham, many patriotic toasts and sentiments, all conducted with the utmost harmony and good feeling. Broke up at $\frac{1}{2}$ after 3 p.m.

Monday, 27th. Bought cloth (black) at Palmer's for 'pantaloon', 5 dolls. per yard., carried to the tailor's.

Saturday, March 3rd. Bought $\frac{1}{4}$ lottery ticket for 10/—.

Sunday, 4th. Went to French church, preaching in French, came away before church was out. Evening went to Methodist meeting.

Saturday, 10th. Half after 3 buildings burned down, mostly out buildings of little value.

Thursday, 29th. Repaired to engine as ordered, washed, examined and carried hose to be repaired, put up engine.

Monday, April 2nd. City election, did not vote. I'll none of sin. Evening attended regular meeting of Engine Company No. 1. Several articles of bylaws amended. One obliging Compy. to uniform.

Thursday, 3rd. Steamboat arrived, first from Buffalo.

Saturday, 7th. Sold lot on Jefferson Avenue for \$500.

Sunday, April 15th. Rain much needed, uncommonly dry for a month or 6 weeks past, so much so as to be a great injury to the advance of vegetation.

Monday, 16th. Attended the funeral of an old friend and a worthy man, Mr. H. Willson, cut off by death amidst all his hopes and schemes of life, is not this a warning, does not that small still but audible voice say "Be ye also ready".

Sunday, 22nd. Evening went to B. church, preaching by Revd. Mr. Twist. Great revival about these days. Christians say Christ is paying us a visit and note it as a memorable epoch. Maybe so, hope it is, he will find us a hard lot of beings.

Sunday, May 5th. Steamboat Superior arrived, first boat from Buffalo.

Sunday, 12th. Went down to see steamboat Superior come in. Her freight a complete sample of Captain Noah of the Ark's stock.

Friday, 17th. Evening a meeting of the mechanics to establish regular working hours. Resolved that ten hours be a day's work to commence on Monday next. Do not like the motives of the originators though think the cause a just one and therefore for the sake of some few honest fellows will go it in.

Sunday, 19th. Forenoon attended Methodist church, afternoon Baptist, evening Methodist, also attended family prayer at boarding house.

Tuesday, 21st. Half day at arsenal boxing up muskets to send to Chicago.

Wednesday, 22nd. At arsenal, boxed 200 stand.

Thursday, 23rd. Militia ordered out in order to draft 300 men including volunteers to be sent against Indians at Chicago.

Friday, 24th. Went to work on schooner Austerlitz.

Thursday, 30th. Militia (300) returned from expedition against Indians, encamped on common.

Friday, 31st. Militia discharged.

Saturday, June 1st. Afternoon boxing muskets for Indian service.

Wednesday, 5th. Afternoon working on light ship.

Thursday, 6th. On light ship, launched $\frac{1}{4}$ after 4 p.m. Christened Lewis McLean.

Sunday, 23rd. Forenoon attend Baptist church, evening do. Mr. Goodman bade farewell to his congregation in a short but very affecting address.

Monday, 24th. At arsenal assisting to box up guns, ammunition and equipment, etc. against Indians.

Tuesday, 25th. News arrived of cholera raging in Quebec and Montreal to dreadful degree, 100 deaths out of 120 cases. Measures taken to prevent its introduction into Detroit. Evening, meeting of citizens to vote a tax to be applied to cleaning nuisances, etc.

Wednesday, 26th. Alarming reports of cholera.

Saturday, 29th. Steamer Thompson came in with soldiers for Chicago.

Monday, July 2nd. Commenced on ten hour system.

Thursday, 5th. Steamers H. Clay and S. Thompson arrived with soldiers, case of cholera aboard. Clay not permitted to land but ordered up to Hog Island. Much speculation respecting cholera and much ridiculous fear as might be expected.

Friday, 6th. Boats proceeded with soldiers for Chicago. Merrill discharged all hands, self included for adhering to 10 hour system.

Saturday, 7th. Out of employment. Read and sauntered about. Commenced settlement with Merrill.

Sunday, 8th. Morning, all hands called to make boxes for soldiers dead and dying of cholera. Made 6, used 4. Weather extremely dry and hot for two or three weeks past.

Monday, 9th. Talked further of settlement with Merrill but deferred to another time.

Wednesday, 11th. Self and H. made 3 rough coffins for hospital.

Thursday, 12th. Called up early to make coffin, young woman, died of cholera. Afternoon self and H. made two coffins for hospital.

Friday, 13th. Cholera abating.

Saturday, 14th. Afternoon self and H. made 6 rough coffins ordered by corporation.

Monday, 16th. Self and H. made rough coffin for boy, died of cholera.

Saturday, 21st. Fine healthy weather two or three days past, no cases of cholera within same time.

Thursday, 26th. Concluded settlement with Merrill.

Wednesday, August 8th. Made rough coffin for Swiss woman, cholera.

Monday, 20th. Morning, made rough coffin for cholera.

Thursday, 23rd. Called on by Mr. O'Connell on his return from buying wild lands, bought 519 acres.

Saturday, September 1st. Morning, made rough coffin, cholera.

Sunday, 2nd. Morning, took long walk through the fields by the side of the graveyard, the city of the dead, which by aid of the cholera is becoming populous. Evening, made rough coffin, cholera.

Monday, 17th. Governor Cass and family left Detroit for Washington.

PERE MARQUETTE

IN STATUARY HALL IN THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON

(Replicas in bronze at Marquette, and Mackinac Island)

By THOMAS A. E. WEADOCK OF THE MICHIGAN HISTORICAL
COMMISSION

NO one of the statues placed in Statuary Hall caused the controversy that this one did prior to its acceptance, and an account of the proceedings should be specially interesting to Michigan people at this time in view of the approaching Tercentennial of Marquette's birth which will be celebrated June 1, 1937.

Hon. George C. Ginty, of Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, editor of *Chippewa Falls Herald*, Colonel of the 47th Wisconsin Volunteers and brevet brigadier general in the Civil War was a member of the Wisconsin Assembly in 1882, 5, and 7. Brevet Brigadier General Harrison C. Hobart of Milwaukee, his old friend, suggested to him that one of the statues from Wisconsin should be that of the missionary explorer, Marquette. Senator Ginty carried through a law for the purpose of fulfilling the prophecy of the historian Bancroft in relation to Marquette,—“The People of the West will build his monument.”

Senator Ginty in an able speech on March 23rd, 1887, supported the bill he had introduced, the rules were suspended and the bill was passed and approved by Governor Rusk, April 15, 1887. (*Senate Journal*, Wisconsin, 1887, pages 480, 484.)

The essence of the law was that Pere Marquette was illustrious for historic renown and distinguished service.

The architect of the Capitol, under Sec. 1814 of the U. S. *Revised Statutes* held that as Marquette was not a citizen of Wisconsin, his statue was not eligible.

There was no State of Wisconsin in Marquette's day, as there was no State of Massachusetts in the day of John Winthrop, nor of Rhode Island in that of Roger Williams, but their statues had been admitted.

Ormsby B. Thomas, member of Congress from Wisconsin, 1885 to 1891, introduced a joint resolution to meet this technical objection, but it was not acted on.

In 1888 the writer took up the matter with Wisconsin men and Senator Ginty during the preparation of his article on Marquette which appears in Vol. 21, *Michigan Historical Collections*, p. 447,—and was advised of Congressman Thomas' efforts.

In 1890 the writer was elected to the 52nd Congress from the Bay City district of Michigan, the first session of which began December, 1891, and he brought the matter to the attention of Hon. John L. Mitchell a representative of Wisconsin from the Milwaukee district, as action should be taken by a Wisconsin representative.

Judge C. I. Walker of Detroit wrote in favor of the honor to Marquette, most thoroughly approving it in behalf of Michigan, "If anything is done in his honor I shall be very glad."

On March 11, 1892, Col. Mitchell introduced Joint Resolution 107 which was referred to the Committee on Library and ordered to be printed. It provided:

"That the State of Wisconsin be, and is hereby, authorized and granted the privilege of placing in Statuary Hall at the Capitol the statue of Pere Marquette, the faithful missionary, whose work among the Indians and explorations within the borders of said State in early days are recognized all over the civilized world." (House of Representatives. *Report No. 990*, Statue of Pere Marquette.)

April 5, 1892.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed.

MR. CUMMINGS, from the Committee on the Library, submitted the following

REPORT

(To accompany H. Res. 107)

The Committee on the Library, to whom was referred the joint resolution (H. Res. 107) authorizing the State of Wisconsin to place in Statuary Hall, at the Capitol, the statue of Pere Marquette, do report as follows:



The purpose of the joint resolution is clearly indicated by the title. It merely grants permission, and involves no expense to the United States.

The law which sets apart the old Hall of Representatives as a place to which each State may send two statues of distinguished persons limits the privilege to citizens. Marquette was not a citizen of Wisconsin, or of any State, his labors in the northwestern country occurring many years before Wisconsin was admitted into the Union. His lack of citizenship is the only point raised against the proposition to place in Statuary Hall a memorial to the great missionary. His works are known and read by all men, and there is no need to recount them. It is only to remove this technical objection that this joint resolution is necessary, and your committee therefore recommend that the joint resolution be adopted.

On April 9, 1892, the report came before the House. (Congressional Record, 52d Congress, Vol. 23, p. 3134.)

STATUE OF PERE MARQUETTE

MR. WEADOCK: Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the joint resolution (H. Res. 107) authorizing the State of Wisconsin to place in Statuary Hall at the Capitol the statue of Pere Marquette.

THE SPEAKER: The joint resolution will be read, after which the Chair will ask if there be objection.

The joint resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the State of Wisconsin be, and is hereby authorized and granted the privilege of placing in Statuary Hall at the Capitol the statue of Pere Marquette, the faithful missionary, whose work among the Indians and explorations within the borders of said State in early days are recognized all over the civilized world.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution? (After a pause.) The Chair hears none. The joint resolution was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Weadock, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table. (Congressional Record. Vol. 23, page 3134.)

On April 11, 1892, the resolution was received by the Senate and referred to the Committee on Library. Senator Voorhees reported it favorably.

Action was delayed in the Senate and the Assembly of Wisconsin passed a joint resolution instructing the Senators of that State to vote for the resolution.

March 3, 1893.

STATUE OF PERE MARQUETTE

MR. VILAS. By leave of the Senator from Colorado, I present a joint resolution of the Legislature of Wisconsin, asking for concurrence of the Senate at this session in the resolution passed by the House of Representatives giving the consent of Congress to the erection in Statuary Hall of a statue of Pere Marquette, the illustrious missionary who explored the West at a time when there was no East and when there was no West, and who has left his bones upon that Western soil.

Mr. president, this resolution is but supplementary to one which was passed some years ago by the Legislature of Wisconsin. The resolution as passed by the House of Representatives was simply in accordance with the request of the people of the State. The present Legislature has reiterated that request. It has been delayed in transmission hither. Therefore it comes at a late day. I understand that the subject has been considered already by the Committee on the Library, which has the House resolution in custody. I ask that the resolution may be referred to that committee, and I have the hope that there will be an immediate report thereon. If so, I trust the Senate will give unanimous consent to immediate consideration of the House resolution, which will require but one minute of time.

I ask that this resolution be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JOINT RESOLUTION

Whereas, by section 1814 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, each of the States is invited to provide and to present to Congress for erection in the hall of the House of Representatives at Washington marble or bronze statues of

one or two of its deceased residents who have been illustrious for their historic renown or their distinguished civic or military services such as the State shall determine to be worthy of this national commendation; and

Whereas, by chapter 544 of the laws of Wisconsin for the year 1887, it was enacted that Pere Marquette be designated by the State of Wisconsin as one of such persons, and the governor was authorized and directed to have placed in the hall of the said House of Representatives a statue of Pere Marquette, the faithful missionary whose work among the Indians and exploration within the borders of the State in the early days are recognized all over the civilized world; and

Whereas, to remove a technical objection, the House of Representatives did, on the 9th day of April, 1892, unanimously pass the following resolution, introduced by Mr. Mitchell of Wisconsin.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Wisconsin be, and is hereby authorized and granted the privilege of placing in Statuary Hall at the Capitol the statue of Pere Marquette, the faithful missionary, whose work among the Indians and explorations within the borders of said State in early days are recognized all over the civilized world; which resolution is still pending before the Senate of the United States: Therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate (the assembly concurring), That our representatives in the United States Senate be, and they are hereby, earnestly requested to secure the passage of said resolution before the close of the present session of Congress, so that the will of the people of Wisconsin, as expressed by law, may be made effective.

Resolved, That the governor be, and is hereby, requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

R. J. MacBRIDE

President of the Senate pro tempore.

ED. KEOGH

Speaker of the Assembly.

MR. VOORHEES. By the kindness of the Senator from Colorado I desire to state that I am authorized by the Committee on the Library to report the joint resolution which has just been referred to by the Senator from Wisconsin, and

which has already passed the House. I ask for its immediate consideration.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate by unanimous consent, proceeded to the consideration of joint resolution (H. Res. 107) authorizing the State of Wisconsin to place in Statuary Hall at the Capitol a statue of Pere Marquette.

MR. VOORHEES. Let the joint resolution be reported.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be reported. The secretary read as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the State of Wisconsin be, and is hereby, authorized and granted the privilege of placing in Statuary Hall, at the Capitol, the statue of Pere Marquette, the faithful missionary, who work among the Indians and explorations within the borders of said State in early days are recognized all over the civilized world.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

MR. HOAR. Is this intended to be in lieu of one of the statues provided by the State of Wisconsin, or in addition thereto?

MR. VILAS. It is one of the two.

MR. HOAR. The resolution does not so state.

MR. VILAS. The resolution of the State Legislature is more specific.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed. (Congressional Record, Vol. 24, Part 3, page 2496.)

Owing to the many bills and resolutions at the closing of the session it was not signed by the president.

IN THE 53d CONGRESS

Hon. George H. Brickner of Wisconsin introduced the necessary joint resolution in the House on September 6, 1893, and it was referred to the Committee on the Library, and again

reported favorably. (Congressional Record, Vol. 25, part 1, page 1278.)

Hon. Peter Somers of Milwaukee, on the 2nd day of October, 1893, introduced a joint resolution similar to that of Mr. Brickner, which was referred to the Committee on the Library. (Congressional Record, Vol. 25, part 2, page 2002.)

On October 11, 1893, Mr. Brickner was given unanimous consent for the consideration of the joint resolution, which was in the following words:

"BE IT RESOLVED etc. That the State of Wisconsin be and is hereby authorized and granted the privilege of placing in Statuary Hall at the Capitol the statue of "Pere Marquette", the faithful missionary whose work among the Indians and explorations within the borders of said State in early days are recognized all over the civilized world."

and the joint resolution was passed in due form. (Congressional Record, Vol. 25, part 2, pages 2409-10.)

On September 28, 1893, in the 53rd Congress, Mr. Mitchell, having been elected senator from Wisconsin, introduced a similar resolution (Senate Resolution No. 30). (Congressional Record, Vol. 25, part 2, page 1867.)

On October 11, 1893, Senator Mitchell called up the resolution in the Senate, when Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts called attention to the statute of 1864, providing for placing the statues in Memorial Hall by the several states, and suggested that the forty-four states contributing eighty-eight statues would crowd the Hall if this was an additional statue, as it might be considered. He said also: "The joint resolution, I understand, is to authorize the State of Wisconsin to place the statue of one of its representatives there, Pere Marquette, the famous missionary and explorer, although he was not a citizen of any state. For one, *I have a profound sympathy with that object. I think Father Marquette's name is one of the most illustrious in our annals, and that it should be commemorated by naming a state after him.*"

Mr. Hoar suggested an amendment that the statue should be one of the two which Wisconsin was allowed to furnish, and this amendment was accepted by Senator Mitchell; Mr. Hoar having drawn the same in the following words:

"The same to be received as one of the two statues furnished and provided by said State in accordance with the provisions of Section 1814 of the Revised Statutes of the United States."

whereupon the joint resolution, as amended, was passed. (Congressional Record, Vol. 25, part 2, pages 2382-3.)

On October 12, 1893, the Speaker laid before the House the resolution, as amended by the Senate, and on motion of Mr. Brickner the House concurred in the Senate amendment. (Congressional Record, Vol. 25, part 2, page 2427.)

On October 12, 1893, Mr. Pearson, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled the joint resolution and the Speaker signed the same. (Congressional Record, Vol. 25, part 2, page 2459.)

On October 21, 1893, President Cleveland signed the joint resolution and notified the House. (Congressional Record, Vol. 25, part 3, page 2762. 28 U. S. Statutes at Large, 12.)

The Committee to select a model for the statue appointed by the Governor of Wisconsin consisted of Archbishop Katzer of Milwaukee, J. W. Losey of LaCrosse, R. M. LaFollette of Madison, James Barden of Superior and Frederick Layton of Milwaukee.

Fourteen models were submitted and the one of Signor Gaetana Trentanove of Florence, Italy, was accepted, to cost \$8,000.

It represented a commanding figure in the regular outdoor garb of the Jesuit, cassock and cloak, in one hand a map of Wisconsin, the other holding his black robe. Signor Trentanove had the counsel of the head of the Jesuit Order in Italy regarding the dress of the Jesuit Missionaries.

In August, 1895, a meeting was held at St. Ignace by the business men of that city for the purpose of raising funds for

a suitable monument at the grave of Pere Marquette in that place to replace the simple marble monument already there.

The speakers were Hon. Wm. M. Springer, M. C., of Illinois, Hon. John T. Rich, Governor of Michigan, and others, among whom was the writer.

Senator Mitchell, of Wisconsin, was invited to attend and sent the writer the following letter written in long hand which he retains and prizes highly:

"United States Senate,
Washington, D. C., June 2nd, 1895.

"My dear Weadock,—

Your kind favor of the 29th ult. is rec'd.—

I have been invited to attend the meeting at St. Ignace, But fear that I shall not be able to be present. I regret this, because I would like to state publicly what effective work you have done *yourself*. But for you, the statue resolution would still be sunk in as profound a slumber as is the Old Father himself in his grave at St. Ignace.

Yours very truly,
Jno. L. Mitchell."

February 20, 1896, the statue was placed in Statuary Hall.

The opposition to accepting the statue was evidenced by a number of petitions from the A. P. A., (American Protective Association), the leader being the member of Congress from the Saginaw District of Michigan.

On February 26, 1896, at Peoria, Illinois, the A. P. A. state convention unanimously adopted, amid wild applause the following:

"Whereas, the state of Wisconsin has tendered the general government a statue of the jesuit priest, Pere Marquette, and,

Whereas, The government has accepted the said statue, and it is the design to place it in the Statuary hall, together with that of the Immortal Lincoln, stricken down by the hand of the Jesuit; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the A. P. A. of the state of Illinois, in convention assembled, That we protest against the placing of that

statue among those of American statesmen, and that the state secretary notify the Illinois congressman of this action." (*Detroit Free Press*, February 27, 1896.)

Even the A. P. A. might have known that J. Wilkes Booth, the assassin of Lincoln, was neither a Jesuit nor a Catholic.

To show how ephemeral were the objections raised to the Marquette statue the State of California presented to Statuary Hall the statue of Junipera Serra, a Franciscan friar, wearing his cassock and holding in his right hand extended a large cross, and in his left arm a model of the first Christian mission, the one established by him at San Diego. He died in 1784, so there was no State of California in his lifetime. (Senate Document No. 102,—72nd Congress, 1st Session.)

The people of the 8th congressional district of Michigan and especially of the county of Saginaw expressed their opinion of this member in 1896 when he was defeated. In 1894 he had a plurality of 6447 and in 1896, a year of great Republican majorities, he was defeated by a majority of 831 and in the county of Saginaw where he lived, his minority was 1793.

There was no more opposition to the acceptance of the statue of Marquette in the Congress of the United States.

On February 29, 1896, he offered a resolution which was not printed in the *Congressional Record*, but a copy appeared in the *Detroit Free Press* of March 1, 1896. It consisted of four "Whereas's", each of which contained misstatements, as follows:

1. "For the first time a statue in the garb of a churchman is placed in the Capitol."

Roger Williams, a Baptist and Frederick A. Muhlenberg, a Lutheran in such garb had already been accepted and placed there.

2. "Statues must be of illustrious persons."

Our historian Bancroft wrote of the "illustrious Marquette".

3. "Marquette was not a citizen".

The joint resolution already passed met that and its repeal was not asked for.

4. "The statue is contrary to the joint resolution which provided for its acceptance".

On the contrary, it is exactly such as was contemplated and authorized.

The author of this resolution was strangely unfamiliar with the Capitol in Washington because in the bronze door of that building is a statuette of Pope Alexander VI. with a crucifix in his hands and in his ecclesiastical robes, attended by priests and monks. A Catholic priest is represented at the discovery of the lower Mississippi by DeSoto, and several priests are represented in the picture, Discovery of America by Columbus.

Roger Williams is there in his clerical robe with the Bible in his hand.

Muhlenberg is laying aside his clerical robe for a uniform.

An Episcopal bishop in his robes is pictured receiving Pocahontas into the church.

Thus Puritans, Episcopalians, Baptists and Lutherans in their "church habiliments" were already there before Marquette.

On April 29, 1896, Hon. Wm. F. Vilas, Senator from Wisconsin, presented the matter in the Senate.

STATUE OF JAMES MARQUETTE

MR. VILAS. Mr. President, I ask that the communication of the governor of Wisconsin which has been laid upon your table be presented to the Senate.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the communication from the governor of Wisconsin indicated by the Senator from Wisconsin. The communication will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

Executive Chambers, Madison, Wis., March 19, 1896.

Sir: It gives me pleasure to inform you, and through you the honorable body over which you preside, that the State of Wisconsin, in response to the invitation extended to the States

of the Union under section 1814 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and in accordance with the resolution passed at the first session of Congress in 1893, has placed in the old Hall of the House of Representatives at the Capitol of the United States a marble statue of Pere Marquette. This statue was made in pursuance of an act of the legislature of this State passed at its biennial session in 1887, and is the work of the Italian sculptor, Mr. G. Trentanove, of Florence, Italy.

I have the honor, in behalf of the State of Wisconsin, of presenting this statue to the Congress of the United States.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours,

W. H. UPHAM
Governor of Wisconsin.

Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson,
Vice-President of the United States
and President of the Senate, Washington, D. C.

MR. PALMER. Mr. President, I present resolutions in connection with the same subject and ask for their immediate consideration.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolutions submitted by the Senator from Illinois will be read.

The resolutions were read, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (The House of Representatives concurring), That the thanks of Congress be given to the people of Wisconsin for the statue of James Marquette, the renowned missionary, explorer, and discoverer of the Mississippi River.

Resolved, That the statue be accepted, to remain in the National Statuary Hall, and that a copy of these resolutions, signed by the presiding officers of the Senate and House of Representatives, be forwarded to his excellency the governor of the State of Wisconsin.

Senator Palmer of Illinois offered a resolution accepting the statue, thanking the people of Wisconsin for presenting it, and for sending a copy of the resolution to the governor of that State.

After addresses by Senators John L. Mitchell and Wm. F. Vilas of Wisconsin, Senator J. H. Kyle of South Dakota and General John M. Palmer from Illinois, detailing the history

of Marquette, the resolution was agreed to. (Congressional Record, 1896, pp. 4990-1-3-4-5-6.)

In this Congress on February 29, 1896, the representative from Saginaw offered joint resolution 132 quoted above to remove the statue from Statuary Hall, which was referred under the rule to the Committee on Library, and no action was ever taken on it. (Congressional Record, Vol. 28, page 2314.)

Various petitions opposing the statue were presented from time to time by the author of this joint resolution which were referred under the rule to the Library Committee, and died there. They came from various parts of the country and all were presented by the same member, and after his defeat no further opposition was made to the acceptance of the statue and the proper and usual proceedings in similar cases.

On July 15, 1897, a bronze replica of the statue of Marquette in Washington, paid for by funds raised or donated by Hon. Peter White, a foremost citizen of Marquette, Michigan, was unveiled and dedicated in the City of Marquette.

Attending the ceremonies was Bishop G. Mott Williams of the Episcopal Church; Gaetana Trentanove, the sculptor of the Washington statue; Bishop Morac, an eighty-seven year old missionary to the Indians, who spoke to the attending Chippewas in their native tongue; and Hon. Don M. Dickinson who delivered the address. (*Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*, p. 621.)

Hon. Peter White in presenting the statue to the city said:

"A nameless counterfeit of a man has objected to that statue of Marquette because of its priestly robes.

One might as fairly object to the soldier in his uniform, the farmer in his homespun or the colonial statesman in his ruffled shirt, knee breeches and powdered queue. A statue should represent a man as he appeared to his contemporaries wearing whatever garb, professional, ecclesiastical or military, he wore in life and which most fitly suggests the nature of the deeds from which we remember him." (*Detroit Free Press*, July 16, 1897.)

In the 55th. Congress, 1897 to 1899, there are no entries in regard to this matter.

And no proceedings on this matter in the first session of the 56th Congress.

In the second session, Hon. Jno. F. Fitzgerald (Mass.) offered a concurrent resolution (H. C. Res. 76), accepting on part of the House the statue of Marquette from Wisconsin. Referred to the Committee on the Library. (Congressional Record, Vol. 34, part 2, page 1764.)

In the 57th Congress, first session, Hon. Henry F. Naphen, (Mass.) offered a concurrent resolution (H. C. Res. 4), relating to the acceptance of the statue of James Marquette on the part of the House, which was referred to the Committee on the Library. (Congressional Record, Vol. 35, part 1, page 58.)

On February 1, 1904, Senator Quarles of Wisconsin called the matter up.

The President Pro Tempore (Wm. P. Frye,—Me.) laid before the Senate the following concurrent resolution from the House of Representatives:

“In the House of Representatives,
January 30th, 1904.

“Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring) That the thanks of Congress be given to the people of Wisconsin for the statue of James Marquette, the renowned missionary and explorer.

“Resolved, That the statue be accepted, to remain in the national Statuary Hall, in the Capitol of the nation, and that a copy of these resolutions, signed by the presiding officers of the House of Representatives and Senate, be forwarded to His Excellency, the Governor of the State of Wisconsin.”

Hon. Joseph V. Quarles (Wis.): Mr. President, I rise to ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the concurrent resolution.

“I desire only to state that in 1893 the proposition embodied in the resolution was passed upon by both houses of Congress, and the State of Wisconsin was thereby authorized to present this marble of Pere Marquette, notwithstanding the fact that he was not technically a resident of the State. In 1896 the marble

was presented, and it was accepted by the Senate of the United States with appropriate speeches and ceremonies.

"The present resolution is only a complimentary tender of thanks to the people of the State of Wisconsin for the presentation of this marble. The Senate having twice expressed its views upon this subject, and this being nothing but a complimentary resolution, I can see no reason, sir, why any committee of this body should be troubled with it.

"I therefore ask unanimous consent for its present consideration."

THE PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE: "Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?"

The concurrent resolution was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to. (Congressional Record, Vol. 38, part 2, page 1556.)

In the 58th Congress, second session,—Mr. Theobald Otjen, (Wisconsin) offered a concurrent resolution (H. C. Res. 38) accepting statue of James Marquette and giving thanks to the people of Wisconsin therefor, which was referred to the Committee on the Library. (Congressional Record, Vol. 38, part 2, page 1356.)

Mr. James T. McCleary (Minnesota) from the Committee on the Library, to which was referred the concurrent resolution of the House (H. C. Res. 38) that the thanks of Congress be given to the people of Wisconsin for the statue of James Marquette, the renowned missionary and explorer, reported the same, without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 642) which said concurrent resolution and report were referred to the House calendar. (Congressional Record, Vol. 38, part 2, page 1404.)

MR. OTJEN: "Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of concurrent resolution No. 38." The clerk read as follows:

"Concurrent Resolution No. 38.

"RESOLVED by the House of Representatives (The Senate concurring) That the thanks of Congress be given to the

people of Wisconsin for the statue of James Marquette, the Renowned missionary and explorer.

"RESOLVED, That the statue be accepted, to remain in the national Statuary Hall, in the Capitol of the nation, and that a copy of these resolutions, signed by the presiding officers of the House of Representatives and Senate, be forwarded to his Excellency, the Governor of the State of Wisconsin."

THE SPEAKER: "Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?"

MR. LEONIDAS F. LIVINGSTON (Ga.): "Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman from Wisconsin if this is the usual course?"

MR. OTJEN: "This is the usual form of the resolution."

THE SPEAKER: "Is there objection?" (after a pause)
"The chair hears none."

The resolution was considered and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Otjen a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table. Congressional Record, Vol. 38, page 2, page 1421.

Hon. Peter White was the leader in procuring another replica in bronze of this same Marquette statue, which is placed in Marquette Park, Mackinac Island, and was unveiled on September 1, 1909.

The address was delivered by Justice W. R. Day of the United States Supreme Court, and may be found in Wood's *Historic Mackinac*, pp. 494-9.

Justice Day spent his summer vacations in his cottage on the Island. He quoted the inscription on the statue in Washington:

"James Marquette, who with Louis Joliet discovered the Mississippi River at Prairie DuChien, Wisconsin, June 17, 1673."

Were we to write his epitaph today we might take the simple words which at his own request mark the last resting place of a great American and write upon this enduring granite the summary of Marquette's life and character—

"He was Faithful".

Bancroft in his History of the United States refers to him as,—

“The meek, single-hearted, unpretending,
illustrious Marquette.”

WILLIAM H. SEWARD IN THE CAMPAIGN OF 1860, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MICHIGAN

BY T. MAXWELL COLLIER, A.M.

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WILLIAM H. SEWARD, former governor of New York, advocate of a "Higher Law" in the debates on the Compromise of 1850, though not among the earliest advocates of a new political party to succeed the rapidly disintegrating Whig party, had by the fall of 1855 become convinced that it was not only prudent but desirable for him and his party to merge with the Republican organization which had come into existence in New York state in spite of their opposition. In September, 1855 the Whigs and Republicans held state conventions co-temporaneously at Syracuse. Committees from the two parties met and a union of the parties was effected.¹

With the absorption of the Whigs into the ranks of the Republican party, it was but natural that Seward from his position as foremost among the Whig leaders, should—once he had decided to cast his lot with the Republicans—aspire to the eminence attained by Chase and Sumner as Republican and anti-slavery leaders. Accordingly it was decided that to Seward would fall the task of launching the Republican party in New York state. His speeches made at Albany and at Buffalo were especially fit ones in this respect and bespoke his intellectual sponsorship of Republican principles.

At Albany Seward realized that he was in effect making the christening speech of the Republican party in New York, and accordingly titled his effort "The Advent of the Republican Party." In this speech he strove to bring before the people of New York an idea to which he was to hold tenaciously further on in his career especially in the campaign of 1860. This idea was that the forces of slavery and the slaveholders constituted a privileged class of about one per cent and not

¹Seward, Frederick W., *Seward at Washington as Senator and Secretary of State—A Memoir of His Life With Selections from His Letters*, II, 253-254.

more than fifteen per cent, if relations and dependents were considered, of the total population of the country.² With all the eloquence at his command Seward told the people assembled at the capital of the "Empire State" that: "Your representatives in either house of Congress must speak with bated breath and humble countenance in the presence of the representatives of the privileged class, lest justice be denied to your old soldiers when they claim their pensions, or to your laborers when they claim their performance of their contracts with the government. The president of the United States is reduced to the position of a deputy of the privileged class, . . . to dragoon you into the execution of the fugitive slave law on the one hand, while he removes governors and judges at their command, who attempt to maintain lawful and constitutional resistance against them in the territory of Kansas. The vice-president of the United States and the speaker of the House of Representatives are safe men whom the privileged class can trust in every case. The care of the judiciary of the territories, and even of foreign relations is entrusted in either house to assured supporters of that class. Protection is denied to your wool, while it is freely given to the slave holder's sugar." The speech at Buffalo a week later was called "The Contest and the Crisis" and was essentially a reiteration and reamplification of the arguments put forth at Albany.

Such speeches bespoke Seward as an aspiring candidate for the presidency in the party which he had so recently espoused. Gone, indeed, was the hesitating attitude of 1854 and the forepart of 1855. His activities in behalf of Republicanism were not confined to the sphere of New York politics, but had become topics of country wide talk and speculation. Leading newspapers reprinted in whole the Albany and Buffalo speeches or reprinted long quotations from them. Charles Sumner rejoiced and felt stronger that Seward was at last on the same

²Bancroft, Frederic, *The Life of William H. Seward*, I, 390.

platform and in the same political pew with him.³ Cassius M. Clay heartily approved of Seward's Albany speech, and felt that he would soon be as much a fanatic as himself.⁴ To Richard Henry Dana the Albany speech was the key note of a new party.⁵

Having risen thus to a position of such eminence within the ranks of the Republican party it was not unnatural that Seward should begin to look forward to the approaching presidential campaign of 1856. However, Seward's expectations in that direction were not to be realized. Thurlow Weed, Seward's chief political confidant, was as yet too recent a convert to the Republican party to be fully confident of its success in 1856, and was unwilling to press for Seward's nomination by it.⁶ Then too, the nominations of Fillmore and Buchanan, both conservative men, previous to the holding of the Republican convention, appeared to lessen Seward's chances for nomination in favor of a candidate more "available". Fremont, the picturesque California explorer, pathfinder, and former Senator appeared to possess this desired quality of availability. Moreover, he was strongly supported by the *Tribune* and the *Evening Post*. Seward, however, was hopeful of nomination and viewed the opposing party nominations with interest. Letters written by him to his wife during the period of the Philadelphia convention express his disappointment at the action taken by his party. Yet, withal, he did have the satisfaction of knowing that his views had not been entirely cast aside by the platform makers. The platform adopted at Philadelphia provided: "That the Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the territories of the United States for their government, and that in the exercise of this power it is both the right and the duty of Congress to prohibit in the territories those twin relics of barbarism, polygamy and slavery." With regard to Kansas the

³Seward MSS., quoted in Bancroft, I, 394.

⁴*Ibid.*, 384.

⁵Adams' *Dana*, 48, quoted in Bancroft, 394.

⁶Weed, Harriet A., *Autobiography of Thurlow Weed*, 245.

Republicans held that it should be immediately admitted to the Union as a free state.⁷ In the light of his past speeches, more Seward-like planks than these could hardly be imagined. At any rate, Seward was not one to long remain sulking in his tent, but rallied to the Republican cause, taking an active part in the contest in New York; also making two especially important campaign speeches, one at Detroit, October 2, and the other at Auburn, October 21. These speeches, typical of Seward's efforts in a political campaign were of a distinctly higher class than the ordinary run of political speeches, and were almost entirely devoid of attacks upon the personalities of the campaign. To Seward, the issue at stake was the important point about which all discussions should center. In fact, Seward's Detroit speech embodied almost the same ideas as did his speech at Albany the year before, except that instead of inveighing against the slave holders as the "privileged class" Seward brought home to the people of the free state of Michigan the all embracing power of the slave holding interests by designating them as the "dominant class". The Republican party was not successful in 1856, but its failure with an "available" candidate rather enhanced than diminished the chances that Seward might secure the coveted prize in 1860.⁸

During the years 1856 to 1860 Seward's chances for the presidential nomination appeared brighter. His speech at Rochester, October 25, 1858 aided greatly in focusing the attention of Republican partisans and newspapers towards his candidacy in 1860. The Rochester speech was a clear enunciation of the doctrine of an "irrepressible conflict" between freedom and slavery.

This doctrine was not new to Seward nor to the country. In fact, Seward two years before at Albany had spoken of "an ancient and eternal conflict between two entirely antagonistic systems of human labor."⁹ Lincoln, too, in his

⁷Stanwood, *History of the Presidency*, 206.

⁸Bancroft, *Seward*, I, 431.

⁹Seward, *Works*, IV, 279.

"house divided" speech earlier in this same year (1858) had voiced a doctrine essentially the same as that which Seward now set forth. It appears, however, that this doctrine as set forth by Seward was but the logical climax in the reasoning of a man who thought of slave holders as a "privileged class"—"a dominant class". True to his previously expressed ideas Seward in his Rochester speech held firmly to the belief that: "In states where the slave system prevails, the masters directly or indirectly secure all political positions and constitute a ruling aristocracy. In states where the free labor system prevails universal suffrage necessarily obtains, and the state inevitably becomes sooner or later a republic or democracy. . . . It is an irrepressible conflict between opposing and enduring forces, and it means that the United States must and will sooner or later become entirely a slaveholding nation or entirely a free labor nation."¹⁰

The presidential year 1860 brought with it in the months preceding the Chicago convention a considerable amount of gossip and speculation concerning the probable chances of this or that candidate for the Republican nomination. Seward appeared to have the best chance of any of the pre-convention candidates. Yet, Seward's contemplated candidacy was not without opposition. Some of the ex-Democrats who had joined the Republican party were opposed to Seward because of his past prominence in the Whig party. Others were opposed to him on the grounds of his opposition to the Know-Nothing party of former days. The intimate relations existing between Seward and Weed were also not altogether to the liking of a portion of the membership of the Republican party. Also, the attitude of Horace Greeley and his *Tribune* was somewhat vague and indefinite with reference to Seward, and tended rather to boost the candidacy of Edward Bates of Missouri. Then, too, there was Abraham Lincoln. Lincoln felt that were

¹⁰*Ibid*, IV, 289-292.

it not for his age Judge McLean of Ohio would make a strong candidate.*

Writing to Trumbull, the Republican Senator from Illinois, April 29, 1860 Lincoln admitted, however, with reference to the presidency that: "The taste *is* in my mouth a little. . . . You may confidentially reply, however, that by no advice or consent of mine shall my pretensions be pressed on to the point of endangering our common cause."¹¹

The Republican convention opened officially in the Wigwam at Chicago, May 16, 1860, Seward's fifty-ninth birthday anniversary. Even Horace Greeley conceded that Seward stood a very good chance of being nominated. The second day's session saw matters of credentials and a party platform settled and the way prepared for nominations. The Seward forces were hopeful of nominating their man right then and there. For some unknown reason, however, the clerks reported that they were not then provided with tally sheets for the recording of votes, so the convention adjourned its second day's session without a nominating vote being taken.¹²

The hours from midnight until the morning of Friday, May 18, were busy ones for the forces in opposition to Seward. Horace Greeley appeared the prime mover in these maneuvers. He with members of the Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Indiana, and Illinois delegations spent the time in these early morning hours circulating from one caucus room to another at the "Tremont House" seeking to draw up alignments that would stop Seward. The voting of Friday morning, May 18, 1860 showed the results of these conferences.

The alert reporter and observer Halstead writing of the nominations of the candidates relates that the reception accorded William W. Evarts' nomination of Seward was enthusiastic. He records that when N. B. Judd of Chicago named Lincoln the response was "prodigious", and that the terrific response to Caleb Smith's seconding of Lincoln's name lead

*McLean was then seventy-five years of age and died in 1861.

¹¹Tracy, Gilbert A., *Uncollected Letters of Abraham Lincoln*, 142-144.

¹²Halstead, Murat, *Caucuses of 1860*, 140.

the Seward men to make another effort to arouse enthusiasm for their candidate. The speech of Governor Blair of Michigan brought forth the desired response. "Hundreds of persons stopped their ears in pain. The shouting was absolutely frantic, shrill and wild. No Comanches, no panthers ever struck a higher note, or gave screams with more infernal intensity." The response accorded the seconding of Lincoln's name by Columbus Delano of Ohio was even more terrific. It is also described by Halstead. "Imagine all the hogs ever slaughtered in Cincinnati giving their death squeals together, a score of big steam whistles going (steam 160 lbs. per inch) and you can conceive something of the same nature. . . ."

"New York, Michigan and Wisconsin delegates sat together and were in this tempest very quiet. Many of their faces whitened as the Lincoln *yawp* swelled into a wild hosanna of victory."¹³

It became evident during the course of the balloting that the candidacies of Cameron, Chase, Bates, McLean, Collamer, and Dayton were clearly "favorite sons" candidacies, as no one of these men at any time came within striking distance of the nomination. Of the whole number of votes cast—465—the votes for Seward and Lincoln were as follows: First ballot: Seward 173½, Lincoln 101, Second ballot: Seward 184½, Lincoln 181. Third ballot: Seward 180, Lincoln 231½.¹⁴

During all three ballots Michigan cast her twelve votes for Seward. At the first reading of the third ballot Cartter of Ohio arose and announced the change of four votes from Chase to Lincoln thus giving Lincoln the nomination. Missouri, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, Virginia, California, Texas, District of Columbia, Kansas, Nebraska, and Oregon then insisted on casting unanimous votes for Lincoln before the final vote was declared. Evarts of New York then arose and while voicing grief at the failure of the convention to nominate Seward moved that the nomination of Lincoln be made

¹³*Ibid.*, 145.

¹⁴*Proceedings of the First Three Republican National Conventions*, 149, 152, 153.

unanimous. He was followed by Andrews of Massachusetts, Carl Schurz of Wisconsin, and Austin Blair of Michigan all expressing sorrow and reluctance at leaving Seward, but pledging support to the nominee. Two ballots for a nominee for vice-president were then taken and Hannibal Hamlin of Maine was chosen, his only serious rival being Cassius M. Clay who polled 101½ votes on the first ballot.

The opinion of the press of the country with regard to the Chicago nominations was divided. The *New York Tribune* of May 21 presented to its readers a fairly comprehensive array of editorial opinions on the nominations collected from papers of various political complexions. Many were disappointed at the failure of Seward to secure the nomination, but accepted Lincoln as the next best choice. A considerable number were critical of Lincoln's knowledge and inexperience in governmental and political matters. A few like the *New York Herald* were openly abusive in their attitude towards Lincoln. The *Detroit Daily Advertiser* admitted that the heart of Michigan was firmly set on her "beloved Seward", but that Michigan was pledged to great principles and to great principles only. It looked upon Hamlin's nomination as an eminently fit one; and, indeed, thought that he would have honored the place on the ticket to which Lincoln was chosen.

Seward at Auburn made no public display of the disappointment that was his on losing once again a prize that seemed deservedly to belong to him. Following the receipt of the news from Chicago, he himself wrote an editorial on the nominations for the *Auburn Daily Advertiser*. He said at that time: "No truer exposition of the republican creed could be given than the platform adopted by the convention, contains. No truer or firmer defenders of the republican faith could have been found than the distinguished and esteemed citizens on whom the honors of nomination have fallen. Their election, we trust, by a decisive majority, will restore the government of the United States to its constitutional and ancient course. Let the

watchword of the republican party, then, be Union and Liberty and Onward to Victory."¹⁵

Yet, Seward was, indeed, deeply hurt and humiliated at being passed over by the leaders of his party. Writing to his wife shortly after returning to Washington and the Senate, which he had so hopefully left a few weeks before, Seward confesses the sense of humiliation which he felt at reappearing at the capitol "in the character of a leader deposed by my own party in the hour of organization for decisive battle. . . ." A touch of bitterness mixed with a sense of defeat appears in the letter when Seward relates to his wife that the hopes of many of his friends for a day of vindication awaken no response within him. "I have not shrunk from any fiery trial prepared for me by the enemies of my cause. But I shall not hold myself bound to try a second time, the magnanimity of its friends."¹⁶

The Republican campaign of 1860 was not entered into as enthusiastically as was the Fremont campaign when, three weeks after the Philadelphia nominations, "Rocky Mountain" clubs were formed in every important town and village in the northern and central states. Unfriendly critics of the party attributed this lack of enthusiasm to unwillingness on the part of Seward and his men to do their share to help bring about the election of a Republican president. At any rate, Seward received a letter from the Republicans of Michigan—a state which for three ballots had supported him at Chicago, and whose governor had seconded his nomination—asking him to visit their state. In his reply Seward intimated that he might sometime in the future accept the invitation of the committee, but suggested that in the meantime the committee should "proceed to organize and concentrate the energies of the republicans under the leadership of the worthy and distinguished candidates approved by the convention at Chicago; assured that I should feel it a calamity and almost a reproach to myself throughout my remaining life if any one of the loyal band of

¹⁵Seward, *Works*, IV, 79.

¹⁶Seward to Mrs. Seward, May 30, 1860 in Seward, *Frederick W. Seward at Washington*, II, 454.

local patriots with whom I have acted so long should fall back from his advanced position in the coming engagement, the first one, I am sure, of a long series of national triumphs of our righteous cause."¹⁷

Seward spent the month of July and most of August visiting friends in Vermont, Maine, and Massachusetts, and was greeted wherever he went with demonstrations of respect and affection. The Republican campaign had been going on without much direction and with scarcely a word from Lincoln, when Seward left Auburn on the last day of August for an extended western tour. With the exception of speeches at St. Joseph and St. Louis, Missouri; Springfield and Chicago, Illinois; and Cleveland, Ohio, Seward put forward his views in states which had supported him at Chicago. In a swing about the circle covering a period from the first of September to November 5, the eve of the election, Seward visited in all some nineteen cities addressing audiences at least once and sometimes twice. (*)

Detroit, Michigan, was first on the Seward itinerary, the party arriving there on September 4. Detroit and vicinity turned out by the thousands to see and hear the great Seward. The *Detroit Weekly Advertiser*, describing this great occasion, spoke of the day of Seward's visit as a proud day for Detroit and for Michigan, as the proudest day in the history of any political organization since the organization of Michigan as a state.

Wide-Awakes from Detroit, Grand Rapids, Hillsdale, Saginaw, and Ann Arbor were present in great numbers. (**) Fully 3,500 marched in a torchlight procession to the home of Senator Zachariah Chandler on the evening of September 4 and compelled Seward to appear before them again. James Gordon

¹⁷*New York Herald*, July 4, 1860.

*Persons included in the Seward party on this northern trip were: Charles Francis Adams and his son Charles Francis of Massachusetts; George E. Baker, George W. Paterson, James W. Nye and daughter of New York; Rufus King of Wisconsin; and Seward's daughter Fanny and her friend Ellen Perry.

***The Wide-Awakes were an association peculiar to the campaign of 1860 originating early in the year at Hartford, Connecticut, and composed mostly of young men organized under military discipline and wearing uniforms, who marched in parades with banners and torches. Wherever the republican party existed the Wide-Awakes were a certain element."—*Seward Works*, IV, 84.

Bennett's *New York Herald* sarcastically referred to Seward's acknowledgments of this tremendous reception,—in which he said that he was received with as much honor as the Prince of Wales received during the course of his passage through the neighboring provinces of Canada—and spoke of Seward as “Prince William” asking him when he got to Springfield to knight old Abe—“that is if he is well up in his horn book . . . All hail to the new monarch! Seward, hereditary Prince and Governor of the Republican party!”¹⁸ Partisan satire, but it is evidence, nevertheless that Seward was considered an accountable factor in the campaign.

Seward called his main address at Detroit “The National Divergence and Return”. In spirit it was but a reamplification of the Rochester speech of October 25, 1858, and of his speech before the Senate on February 29, 1860. It was a carefully organized justification of the existence of a party such as the Republican party, demonstrating that all the other political parties, Whigs, Jacksonian Democrats, and the existant Democratic party had each in their turn suffered constitutional and moral disintegration. Seward claimed that these parties of the past had lost their hold upon the people of the nation because they had become: “dependent not on any national or even any natural sentiment, but on mere discipline for their cohesion, coming at last through constant demoralization to assume that capital and not labor, property and not liberty, is the great interest of every people; and that religion conversant only with the relations of men to an unseen and future world must be adjured in their conduct towards each other on earth, have . . . attempted to conduct affairs of government on principles equally in violation of the constitution and of the eternal laws of God's providence for the regulation of the universe.”

Thus, establishing to his own satisfaction that fact that the old political parties had outlived their usefulness, Seward set forth in no uncertain terms his complete agreement with

¹⁸*New York Herald*, September 5, 1860.

section 8 of the Chicago platform.¹⁹ He told the assembled multitudes at Detroit that "slavery is and must be only a purely local, temporary, and exceptional institution confined within the slave states where it already exists, while freedom is the general, normal, enduring and permanent condition of society within the jurisdiction, and under the authority of the Constitution of the United States."

Asserting thus the belief that slavery and the slave question were problems only within areas where slaves were held, and that freedom was a right to be maintained in the larger areas of the territories by the force of the federal government and the Constitution (a thoroughly Republican and centralist doctrine) Seward further strengthened his plea for a return to what he conceived to be the old spirit of nationality by asserting that slavery could be extended to the territories and new slave states created only by the reopening of the African slave trade, a proceeding, which, by its destruction of the value of all slaves held in the country and likewise the value of their increase, would act to bring the North and the South into an accord in favor of that return.²⁰

Finally, Seward commended Lincoln to his audience as one "who possesses to an eminent and most satisfactory degree, the virtues and qualifications necessary for the leader in so great and generous a movement." He asserted that he felt assured that "Abraham Lincoln will not fail to reinvigorate the ancient constitutional policy . . . because the republican party after ample experience has at last acquired the constancy to sustain him, and . . . the people are prepared to sanction and give it effect."

Speaking again, and this time more briefly, from the home of his host, Senator Chandler, the evening after his great address, Seward was a bit more fulsome in his praise of Lin-

¹⁹Section 8 provided that: "the normal condition of all the territory of the United States is that of freedom," and denied the authority of Congress or of any territorial legislature or of any individual to give legal existence to slavery in any territory of the United States.—Stanwood, *History of the Presidency*, 226-231.

²⁰Seward, *Works*, IV, 317.

coln. Asserting that the young men of the United States were for the first time on the side of freedom against slavery, Seward urged them to put their trust in Abraham Lincoln, whom he called a great, honest and worthy leader. Professing his sincerity, the great man from New York proclaimed that had it fallen to him to select the standard bearer for the cause "which is the object for which I have lived and for which I would be willing to die—that man would have been Abraham Lincoln."²¹

The ideas set forth by Seward during the course of this western tour reached the public not only through those who were within sound of his voice when a speech was delivered, but also through the press. Leading newspapers, those of New York, especially, printed Seward's chief addresses in full and commented on them in their editorial columns. The hostile *Herald* saw in the enthusiastic reception accorded Seward and his utterances, a tribute to Seward's personal popularity rather than any indication of a trend towards Lincoln. It was alarmed, nevertheless, at the tone of the Detroit speech seeing in it "further proof of the radically revolutionary character of the black republican party." "In this contest", the *Herald* asserts, "Seward is the master spirit, as he will be in the government of Lincoln if elected, and he tells us that no government can excuse itself from the duty of protecting the extreme rights of every human being whether bond or free." The *Times* claimed that Seward's Detroit speech would "take rank among the happiest results of his mature culture and statesmanship." The *Tribune* saw in the Detroit speech a marked departure from ordinary electioneering efforts, and asserted, furthermore, that "Governor Seward steps squarely up to the line of the 'irrepressible conflict', but serenely, gently and with the confidence of one who knew well the ground he stands on and feels sure of it." The *World* noted that Seward, following a practice set in his few campaign speeches in 1856, was sparing in personal allusions to the standard bearers of

²¹*New York Herald*, September 5, 1860.

the party. It also commended his stand in opposition to the reopening of the African slave trade, and noted that he had expressed similar sentiments four years previously at Buffalo during the Fremont campaign.

From Detroit, Seward and his party proceeded to Lansing, the capital of Michigan, reaching that place by carriages from St. Johns, the nearest station on the railroad from Detroit. The reception accorded him there was also tremendously enthusiastic, rendered so by the usual companies of Wide-Awakes, bands, decorated carriages, and wagons, and an estimated holiday crowd of some 15,000 people.²² Speaking at Lansing, September 6, 1860, Seward announced that the Republican party proposed that all future states should be as free as Michigan; and that slavery should be kept out of the territories. He held that "The Constitution of the United States makes you and me a sovereign over the Territories of the United States for their good and for the welfare of the whole people. They are vacant, unoccupied, unimproved, and if they are left exposed to the cupidity of the slave master and the slave merchant before free men can reach them in numbers to cover the land with the civilization of the white man, the slave holders will enter the territories and colonize them with slave holders and slaves." Perhaps to impress the crowd and for the moment further sharpen his point, Seward further argued—adopting a form of reasoning that in a state such as Michigan appears shallow and specious—that had "General Cass been able at the time he failed, to have introduced one thousand slaves into the circuit around me, Michigan would have been a slave state for forty years to come."²³

The previously expressed idea that the slave holders constituted a privileged class was also brought to the fore once more at Lansing. Here Seward emphatically asserted that the main justification for the existence of the army and the navy was not for defense against foreign states, for no nation on

²²*Detroit Weekly Advertiser*, September 11, 1860.

²³*New York Herald*, September 8, 1860.

earth dared attack us; but for the purpose of preventing the escape of slaves into free states, the hindering of freed negroes from inciting insurrection in the slave states, and because, should a foreign enemy be provoked to attack, the southern frontier would be open to attack from England, France and Spain.²⁴

Touching upon the candidates, Seward held that the Douglas creed assumed slavery and freedom to be equally just with no public rights or moral interest involved. The Republican party, on the other hand, he contended, entertained a conscientious objection to slavery as a moral wrong.

As evidence of the esteem in which Seward was held in Michigan, it was declared in a reply to his speech delivered on behalf of the faculty and students of Michigan Agricultural College that "We should have rejoiced to secure your election to the chief magistracy of the nation, but we honor you none the less as the great expounder of the rights of man. . . ."²⁵

The next stop of the Seward party was at Kalamazoo, September 8. The usual Wide-Awakes and crowds from Marshall, Battle Creek, and vicinity were in attendance. General Nye and Charles Francis Adams did most of the talking at this place. Seward made only a very brief talk shortly before his train left. Numbers of the people in attendance were favorable to Seward personally, but had expressed their intention to vote for Douglas. Seward attempted to persuade them of the error of their ways by pointing out that the Douglas platform of indifference to slavery meant toleration of slavery, and that every vote cast in the North for Douglas was in reality a vote for Breckenridge. On the other hand, he held that a vote for Lincoln and the Republican party would be a vote for the "representative of human liberty".

Leaving Kalamazoo Seward learned of the loss of the steamer "Lady Elgin" while enroute from Chicago to Milwaukee with about three hundred persons on board. He, therefore,

²⁴*Ibid.*, September 8, 1860.

²⁵Seward, *Works*, IV, 88.

passed through Chicago without stopping, and because of the tragedy declined to speak in Milwaukee. The party then proceeded directly to Madison, the capitol of the state.

CHARLES W. BENNETT, LAY PHILOSOPHER

BY CHARLES M. PERRY, Ph.D.

(Head of Department of Philosophy, University of Oklahoma)

IN 1922 Charles W. Bennett wrote a letter to the writer in which he said that as he was over eighty and could not hope to live long he wanted to arrange his funeral service. Since he had held many arguments with the preachers of his local community concerning evolution and kindred subjects he was afraid if any one of them should preach his funeral sermon he would "preach him into hell". He accordingly wanted to know if I would deliver his funeral oration. Though I did not share his distrust of the ministers, I readily consented.

Mr. Bennett had been known to me in friendly relations for many years. He was a familiar figure in Coldwater in the 1890's and 1900's. When he walked the streets or rode his bicycle his height was the thing that attracted attention. His form was fatherly, shoulders broad, head comparatively small. His features were innocent and kindly, but humorless. His eyes were blue and steady, beard cut short and round, hair combed straight up over his head. His photograph looks like the picture of a man cast in bronze.

But he was more than a striking figure. He wrote long, controversial articles on evolution, geology and genesis, the flood, and other religious questions for the *Coldwater Reporter*; he was conspicuous in various intellectual groups in the town; he was an influential member of the Grand Army of the Republic; he was a strong Republican; and he was known to have given the money for the erection of the Quincy township library.

On my next return to Coldwater I had several interviews with him and later gathered other source material regarding his life. The story here recorded is based on the data so obtained.

Mr. Bennett's grandfather in the Bennett line came from New York State by way of Ohio. He was a Baptist preacher,

who preached on Sundays, worked a farm in summer, and taught day school in winter. He had eleven children, all of whom became church members. Bennett's father, Hiram Harrison Bennett, was born August 10, 1815, and his mother, Angelina Caroline Holmes, was born March 4, 1813. He himself was born August 14, 1838 in Rollins, Lenawee County, Michigan. In May, 1845, the family moved to a piece of heavily timbered land in Dayburg, Butler Township, Branch County, Michigan.¹

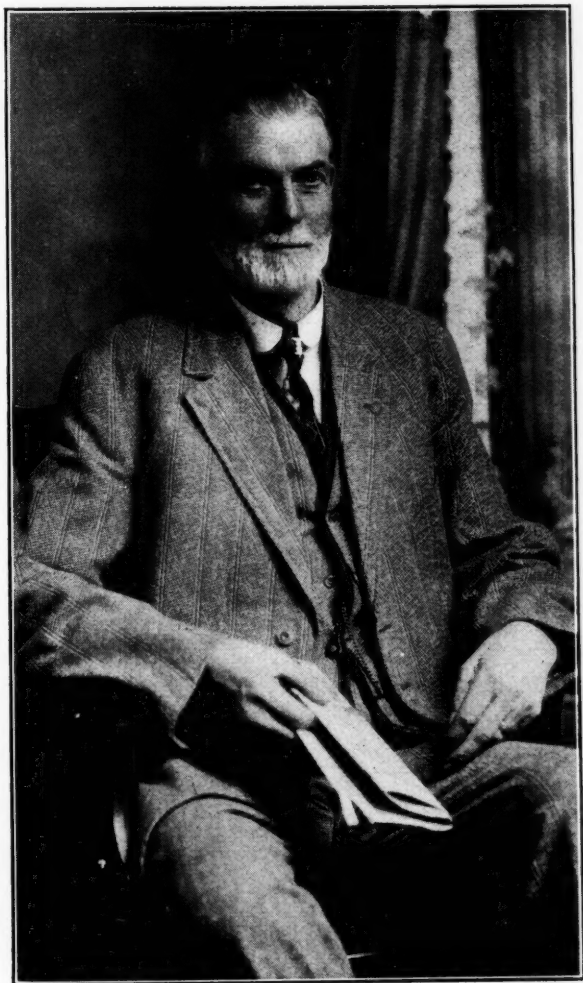
Bennett's early days were those of a pioneer child. His parents were both close-communion Baptists before his birth. When he was about four he witnessed an impressive baptismal service in the woods where a small pond had been made by damming up a creek. The people sang on that occasion "It's down into the water that we young converts go".

After they had removed to Butler Township his father became prime mover in organizing a new school district and in building a log school house about ten rods from their home. The Methodists used it for meetings every alternate Thursday and the Baptists each Sunday morning. His father was also influential in organizing a Baptist church in which he was a deacon the most of his later life.

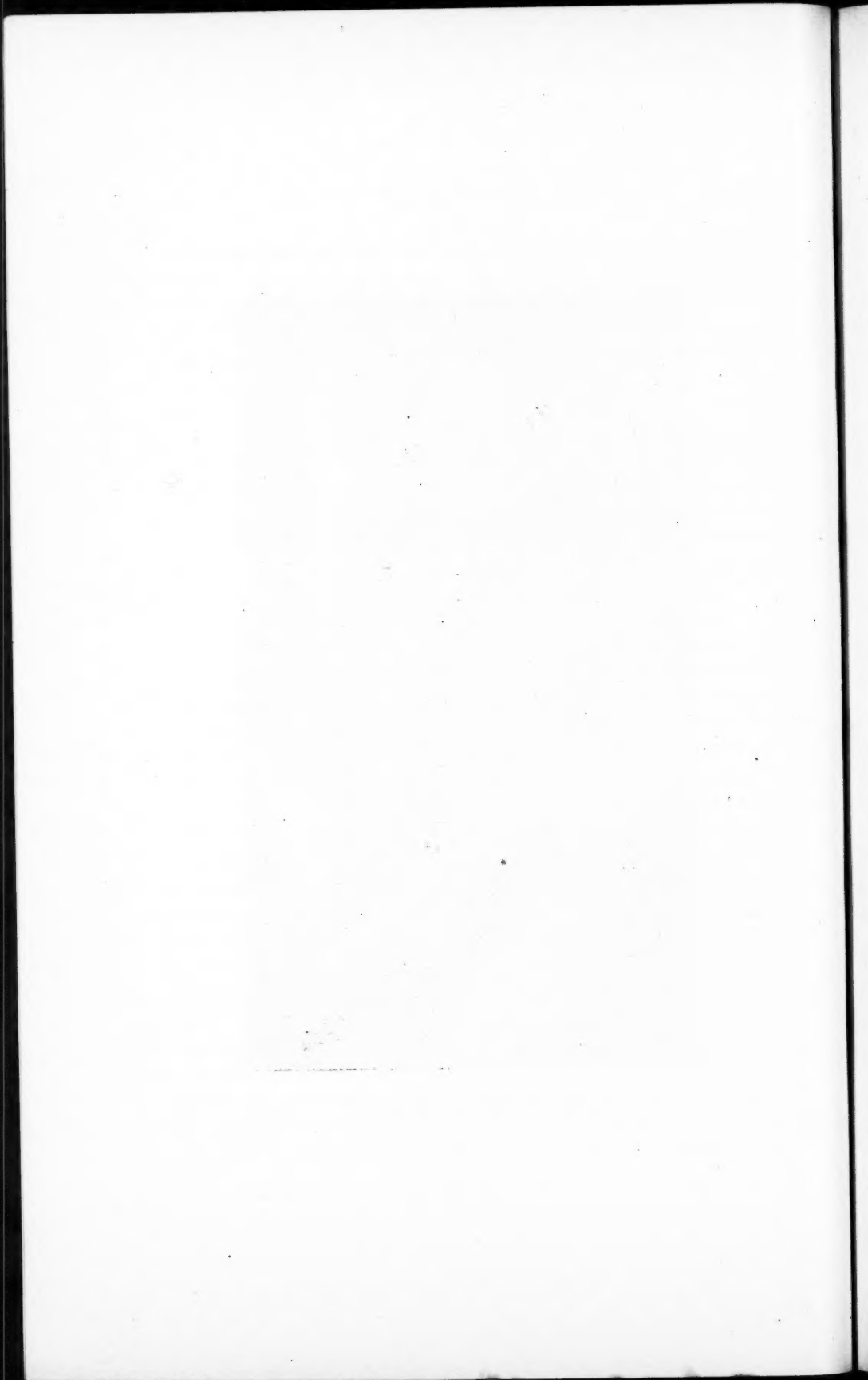
As it was in pioneer days and settlers were scattered, people came several miles to attend church. As their house was near by and the latch string was always out the Bennett family often had visitors at dinner. The preacher, William Needham, who lived four miles away, always walking, was the most frequent guest. As it was not good form to talk about worldly matters on Sunday, Charles heard a good deal of theological talk. This in addition to a one-and-one-half to two-hour sermon.

In these talks it was generally conceded that no Methodist would go to Heaven as they were not legally baptized. And of course a personal Devil as well as a personal God and a beautiful Heaven for the faithful was implicitly believed in.

¹Bennett family Bible in Quincy Library.



CHARLES WILKES BENNETT



There were Sunday Schools of a sort, but they had no Sunday School papers. Each child used to commit ten or twelve verses a week from the Bible. Before he was twelve he had read the New Testament three times. The Bible was the undisputed word of God. The only other books in the house previous to his twelfth year were Baxter's *Saints' Rest*, and Bunyan's *Pilgrims' Progress*.

One night when he was about ten he dreamed that he was coming home from the West with his father. Just before they reached the gate the Eastern heavens lighted up with a great glare, stars falling and thunder and trumpets sounding. It was the end of the world and he was not yet saved. He jumped out of bed in his dream and shouted. His parents were awakened by his outcry and his father found him under the bed crying. He never told his dream and did not want to recall it.

Mr. Bennett's parents never threatened him with the "Old Black Man", but he had heard so much about Satan's "going about like a roaring lion seeking whom he might devour" that he did not dare to go out of doors alone in the dark.

His father and the father's brother-in-law rented a sugar bush from a Methodist. One Sunday the sap was running freely and the brother-in-law came over to see what should be done. Mr. Bennett's father did not know how to handle the situation and finally proposed that they go over and see Abraham, the Methodist owner. Mr. Bennett went along. The three men got down on their knees and prayed about the matter and then went and gathered the sap.

In 1850 the boy's parents moved to Homer. One day the whole family drove back to Butler to attend revival service. There he saw people "getting the power" and going through other emotional experiences, but he did not himself "go forward". After the family had returned home he wanted to go back and give his heart to God. He did not tell his parents, however, why he wanted to go back and they would not let him go. He acquiesced with the feeling that if he were lost his father and mother would be to blame. Later he had great

difficulty in getting into a sufficiently penitent mood for salvation. About this time a neighbor died of consumption, after a two years' illness. The boy, taking his cue from this event, used to pray that he might die of consumption that he might have time to repent.

The family moved to Quincy in 1852, when Mr. Bennett was seventeen. He remembered that while they were in this village the minister used to come frequently to their house. While he was there the boy and his sister would sing, "Oh, my Mother's Grave", and tears would stream down the man's face. This same minister would come into Church after the congregation was seated, go to the front, kneel, and engage in silent prayer. After his prayer he would seat himself in his chair, look over the audience, groan for their sins, and then start to sing "Broad is the Road". Sometimes the people would join with him but often he would sing alone.

The family moved back to Butler in 1855. When about eighteen he read two books on astronomy, *Celestial Scenery* and *Geography of the Heavens* both by Thomas L. Dick. These books were very devout, expressing the belief that all the planets were inhabited, and nearly every chapter closed in glorifying God. They aroused in his mind an interest in astronomy, but did not lead him to question Genesis.

In January, 1858, a revival was conducted in Butler by two laymen from Algansee. One of them was a shouting Methodist who turned somersaults on the platform and shocked old Elder Needham but the Elder "held in" and tried to help. Mr. Bennett, who was now a young man of nineteen, went forward every night hoping to get the proper sense of sin. On his way to school one morning he knelt in the fence corner and prayed that he might have the courage to "go forward" that night and try to get into proper condition for repentance. He did not dance and he had no bad habits, but he was considered to be condemned until he could get a change of heart.

One night after a service, while a few were lingering, an uncle asked him how it was coming. He replied that he did

not yet feel penitent. Thereupon the uncle proposed to those present that they pray for "Charlie". Six or seven knelt and prayed with him and he prayed himself. When he arose he had not yet experienced repentance, but his nose was bleeding and the floor was covered with blood. That night the minister went home with the family and while he and the father were talking around the fire the young man went out back of the straw stack to pray. But while he was praying he happened to think of the Devil who had been played up strongly in the sermon and quit praying and ran for the house. After going to bed he thought the whole matter over and concluded that he had done all that he could do and had therefore fulfilled the conditions. When that thought came to him he felt greatly relieved and laughed aloud. His mother, who was sleeping nearby, heard him and whispered to her husband, "Hear that, Hiram?" Next day they had a forenoon prayer meeting and his conversion was announced.

It was customary at the time for new converts to ask forgiveness of anyone whom they had wronged. Mr. Bennett knew that he had wronged an uncle by pulling up his watermelon vines the year before. Not daring to make confession in meeting, he took his uncle around back of the church and told him about it. In extenuation of his sin he said that the reason he had done it was that his own melon vines had been pulled up the night before and he had seen a woman's tracks leading in the direction of his uncle's house. He had inferred that his aunt had done the damage. His uncle said that he didn't doubt it. Mr. Bennett was baptized through the ice in Hog Creek in February.

Soon after conversion he had a discussion by correspondence with a neighbor, who was a Campbellite, on the doctrine of election. He had recently got hold of a book on the subject giving numerous references, and he based his arguments wholly on the Bible. He thought he got the better of the argument.

Mr. Bennett was soon involved in church polity. He got up a petition to let the Methodists and Disciples occupy the church building when it was not in use. The petition failed. He later started a movement to let a singing school in to the church which was more successful. His next undertaking, however, was not as fortunate. He petitioned to change the rules so that non-members could testify in church trials. The petition was lost and all who signed it were expelled from the church. The group who were expelled got control of the church property on a technicality but later both branches of the church died out.²

All of Mr. Bennett's education was obtained in the common schools, except one special teacher's term in Hillsdale College.³ He taught school during the two winters of 1859 to 1861 and was school inspector in 1860.

The war was to have a great influence on Bennett's life. When it came on, he prayed in a fence corner for guidance, was told to go, and heeded the advice. On August 15, 1861, he enlisted. The day before his company entrained for the front he climbed to the highest point of the cupola of the Coldwater High School building that was then being constructed. Standing at full length, he called out to the workmen on the roof that they would never be so high as he was on that cupola. They laughingly conceded that he was right as he stood six feet six at that time.

He first enlisted as a private in Company G, 9th Michigan Infantry, Colonel Parkhurst's regiment. He was later promoted to third sergeant, then to orderly sergeant, and then to second lieutenant in the regiment. October 27, 1863, on recommendation of Major-General Rosecrans, the Secretary of War appointed him Captain in the 13th United States Colored Infantry, and on recommendation of Major-General Thomas he was appointed Brevet Major, March 12, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious services". He was with the 9th Michigan

²Story of Mr. Bennett's childhood based on conversation between him and the writer.

³Obituary in *The Quincy Herald*, Thursday, July 22, 1926.

Infantry in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, and Murfreesboro and with the 13th Colored Infantry in the battles of Johnsonville and Nashville. He returned home January 14, 1866, after serving four years and five months.⁴

During the decades following the war Bennett was a loyal member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Whenever there was a meeting of the Union soldiers in the locality his tall form was seen moving about among his comrades. In Quincy he was instrumental in organizing the Daughters of Veterans. Doubtless as an outgrowth of his participation in the war he was committed heart and soul to the Republican party. He could never see the other side of a political question. Whenever there was a rally and a torch-light procession he was one of the leaders. He was one of the originators and promoters of the Lincoln Republican Club of Branch County. In recognition of his life-long party loyalty he was made postmaster at Quincy during the Harrison administration.

In the seventies and eighties of the nineteenth century, before he had experienced his great awakening, Bennett showed the plight of an active mind seeking an outlet. Upon returning from the war he had engaged in the drug business in Quincy. Mr. F. E. Marsh of Quincy tells how for many years he led the Presbyterian choir, in which he sang tenor. Mr. Marsh played the cornet, Mrs. J. B. Sutton sang soprano, and Mr. Sutton, bass. Marsh also tells how Bennett organized "The Channel City Band" in Quincy in 1876, and conducted it. While acting in that capacity he arranged hymns and simple tunes for the band. Mr. Bennett told in my interview with him how from the year 1876 on he published about forty pieces of music. He wrote the music for a metrical take-off on the South which had appeared in the *New York Tribune*. The *Tribune* then published the words with the music. Among the hymns for which he wrote music were "Beautiful Home", "Beautiful Haven of Rest", "When I Can Read my Title Clear

⁴Obituary in *The Quincy Herald*, Thursday, July 22, 1926; also confirmed by papers in the hands of M. W. Wimer, of Coldwater.

to Mansions in the Skies", "Abide with Me", and "Wondrous Love", the words of the last having been written by his father. "Beautiful Home" was dreamed by Mr. Bennett about 1900. It began, "O, Sinner, why will you not hasten to come?" In 1896 he wrote the words and music for "McKinley's Dinner Pail".

In addition to these activities he devised new ways of displaying candy in show cases, recommended to Parke Davis and Co. that they put up Cascara Segrada in merchandisable form, and started the first magazine agency in America, an agency which still flourishes under the name of the Hanson-Bennett Magazine and Newspaper Agency, now in Chicago. Interests like these seem to have kept him occupied during the intervening years.

But the great awakening was yet to come. Bennett was aggressively conservative. It took years to rouse him from the commitments of his youth. He told a story of how Elder Needham, the pastor, stopped at their home one day about 1860 and said in conversation, "Well, Squire, what do you suppose they say now, 'Man came from a tadpole'?" The family had a good laugh over it, but he gave no thought to it at the time. This was the first time that he had heard about Darwin.

When he moved to Quincy after the war he refused to join the Baptist church there as he had reason to believe that the majority of the board of trustees were Copperheads. His love of music, however, got him into the Presbyterian choir, in which Minnie Sheldon played the organ. They were afterwards married and, though he was a Baptist and she a Methodist, they joined the Presbyterian church. When he joined, it was publicly announced, however, that he did not thereby endorse "sprinkling".

His first revolt against the creeds came about 1870 at the funeral of an aunt, who was not a church member. The minister eulogized her, dwelling upon her many acts of kindness to those in need. At the conclusion of the address Mr. Bennett turned to an uncle who sat by him and said, "And yet,

according to your creed, she has gone to hell". The uncle answered, "Yes, I suppose so". At that Mr. Bennett stated emphatically that he didn't believe it. This same year he read Darwin's *Origin of Species*, getting the book from the Ladies Library Association. When he completed it he told his wife that it was the most absurd book he had ever read. It seemed to him that the author's one object was to dispense with God.

Soon after that he bought Winchell's *Sketches of Creation*. This gave him his first knowledge of geology, and set him thinking but did not shake his orthodox faith. Winchell was, in fact, very conservative. He did not believe in evolution. On page thirty of the "Sketches" he says, "then in the preappointed order of Providence, man came upon the earth". And, again, "Science prosecuted to its conclusions leads to God", Doctrines like these would not be likely to disturb the reader's religious belief. Later he read Winchell's *Pre-Adamites*. This book answered the question where Cain got his wife and, having a more direct bearing on the authority of the Bible, made him suspicious of Genesis.

It will be recalled that when Mr. Bennett went to Quincy he became proprietor of a drug store. In the store he had a news stand. A Dr. King who prided himself on being "the only infidel in the village" was accustomed to lounge in the store. The man talked Darwinism and argued against the church, and Mr. Bennett repelled his doctrines as successfully as he could. The *Popular Science Monthly* began publication in the early seventies and Dr. King paid half of the subscription on condition that Mr. Bennett would give it to him after reading it. The magazine published Spencer's *Sociology* serially⁵ and endorsed Darwinism. After a while Mr. Bennett told his wife that he thought he ought not to read a magazine that delighted "the worst infidel in town". He, accordingly, quit taking the magazine as soon as his subscription ran out. He began taking the *Scientific American* in 1872 and took it until his death.

⁵Spencer's *Study of Sociology* appeared in *Popular Science Monthly*, Vols. 1-4.

In 1893 Mr. and Mrs. Bennett moved to Coldwater. After a few weeks Mr. C. V. R. Pond asked him how he liked Mr. Collin, the Presbyterian minister.⁶ He replied, "Pretty well, but he is so strange. I haven't heard him use the words 'Devil' or 'Hell' since I have been here, while I have been accustomed to hearing them used in all sermons during my life". Mr. Pond said that Mr. Collin did not believe in them. "What?", said Mr. Bennett, "No Hell? No Devil? Then he must be an evolutionist".

He met Mr. Collin in the street during the following week and asked him if he believed in evolution. Mr. Collin replied that he did in certain respects, and asked him why he wanted to know. Mr. Bennett replied that he had been trying not to believe it for a number of years. When asked why he did not want to believe it he replied that he thought a man could not believe in evolution and be a Christian. Mr. Collin told him that that was easy and advised him to get Henry Drummond's *Ascent of Man*. He bought this book and was greatly interested in it.

Later a cousin recommended two books of essays that had been originally given before the Brooklyn Ethical Association. One volume was entitled *Evolution*, and the other *Sociology*.⁷ At the time these essays were published the works of Spencer had become pretty well known among the reading public and the note was much surer and more scientifically dogmatic than that of Winchell. Knowledge marched in these essays unswervingly from particular to general. The methods of philosophy before Spencer, according to this view, were fallacious and ill-intentioned. Of the essayists included, only Rev. John Chadwick took issue with the reigning philosophy. Mr. Bennett was greatly influenced.

⁶Rev. Henry P. Collin was for many years pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Coldwater. Becoming widely known as a liberal he was cited for heresy, whereupon the members of his church voted the church out of the Presbytery and he was retained. He resigned in 1905.

⁷*Evolution*: Popular lectures and discussions before the Brooklyn Ethical Association, published by J. H. West, Boston, 1889.

Sociology: Life and the conditions of survival. The Physical Basis of Ethics, Sociology, and Religion, published by C. H. Kerr, Chicago, 1895.

In the winter of 1895-96 he heard Ingersol and began taking *The Truth Seeker*. The study of evolution also brought the literalism of the Bible into question and led him into biblical criticism. He started with Paine and Ingersol and later studied recognized scientific works on the subject, Harnack appearing prominently on his bookshelves.

Beginning in the late 1890's Bennett wrote several articles on scientific and religious subjects. An article entitled "Is Christianity Declining?" appeared in the Coldwater *Daily Reporter*, May 12, 1899. A letter to the editor on "Dead and Dying Creeds" was published in the same paper June 2 of the same year. Following that came a reply from a James Hudson, then a reply by Bennett to Hudson. July 16, 1899, he published a "History of the Lakes" in the Coldwater *Semi-Weekly Reporter*.

The "Story of Noah's Flood, showing some of its Inconsistencies and Impossibilities" was published in the *Daily Reporter*, July 7 and 14, 1900. This drew several rejoinders to which Bennett made reply. The editor of the paper tried to stop the discussion but so many people were interested in it that he had to continue it. The gist of Bennett's argument was, first, that it took so long to build the ark that the wood of which it was made would have decayed before it was finished; second, that the ark was not large enough to hold all the animals; third, they couldn't have been fed while in the ark; fourth, where did all the water come from? fifth, where could the animals have obtained food when they got out? Conclusive as this sounds, some of the replies to it were almost equally good, especially that of C. J. Thorp.

May 10, 1902, Bennett started a series of articles in the *Coldwater Reporter* on the "History of the Devil". The first article argued that since the devil did not appear in early Hebrew literature it must be possible to show how he was first introduced into Hebrew thought. Later articles showed how the animistic interpretation of nature among primitive peoples brought in both good and evil spirits, how ideas of

Satan came in from the Persians, how devils in the Middle Ages were held responsible for disease, how both Catholics and Protestants punished witches—some of these practices may have died out, but the devil still remains. As the series of articles proceeded the author began to bring in evolution as an alternative explanation to theology. The one-celled organism was immortal but as more complex beings arose death came in, not as a result of sin, but in a perfectly natural way. Bennett then gave a sketch of the evolutionary story of life. In this story the knowledge of right and wrong arose, wrong being the retardation due to animal propensities. With Satan abolished, a more exalted idea of God came to the fore. Bennett's definition of God was "that Infinite, Immanent, Intelligent POWER (or Being), that Formulates, Energizes, and Conserves the Universe". He was, says the author, too omnipotent to be jealous of a rival, too omnipresent to allow another being to oppose his plans, too omniscient to create a Satan to control men, too righteous to destroy a world for corruption before he had given them a Bible and laws, too holy to approve of human sacrifice, and being eternal, he was not idle until 6,000 years ago, and being loving, he could not tempt his children to sin. The last articles of the series exalt natural law and scientific investigation as God's method of revealing truths to man. The concluding sentences of the series read: "Exeunt, Demons! Exeunt, Devils! Exit, Satan! Behold! Only GOD—and Man!"

The impact of these articles was great. Mr. Collin's long pastorate in the Presbyterian church had familiarized the people of the town with such discussions but had not quieted opposition. Men argued the question heatedly on the street corners, in the stores, in the library, and in the public schools. Dr. William Wilson, a medical practitioner who preached to a small group on Sunday, took up the cudgel for the orthodox side of the case. Dr. Wilson was no mean antagonist. He did not have the weapons of the modern speculative thinker but he felt that life needed something more than naturalism

with a vague mysticism back of it. The agnostic speaks of the infinite, says Dr. Wilson, how can he know the infinite in accordance with his presuppositions? He speaks of the eternal, how can he know the eternal? He speaks of energy, what does he know about energy? Evolution Wilson finds to be more fatalistic than Calvin or Edwards. These replies continued for several weeks and the honors were not all on Bennett's side.

As time passed Mr. Bennett became even more liberal. He attended Mr. Collin's science classes for many years. In 1920 he felt so out of harmony with the church that he withdrew from membership. A year or so before he died the board of the Quincy Library bought him a radio set. One Sunday as he was lying on his bed unable to move himself a sermon against evolution began to come over the radio. Mr. Bennett called to his nurse to come and turn off the sermon. As she was out of hearing he had to stand it. Next day, however, he got even with the preacher by calling in a stenographer and dictating a letter to the minister answering all his arguments. To this he got a conciliatory response which did not please him in the least.

Not content merely to take the results of scientific investigation he undertook scientific work himself. References to geology in books on evolution led him into geology. Here his investigations were undoubtedly bookish, but one must remember how late he started. When he moved to Coldwater he noticed that the sand in the trenches that were being dug for water mains lay in strata. That fact suggested that it had been deposited from water. He concluded that the plain on which the city stands was once a lake. Evenings after his work he would take his bicycle and ride out to the surrounding hills to trace the edge of this prehistoric body of water. After he had made some progress, he and Mr. C. J. Thorp got a two-horse surrey and they and their wives took a picnic hamper and explored the boundary of the lake thoroughly. After they had mapped the Coldwater prairie they investigated Girard prairie in a similar manner. Their findings were later published in the

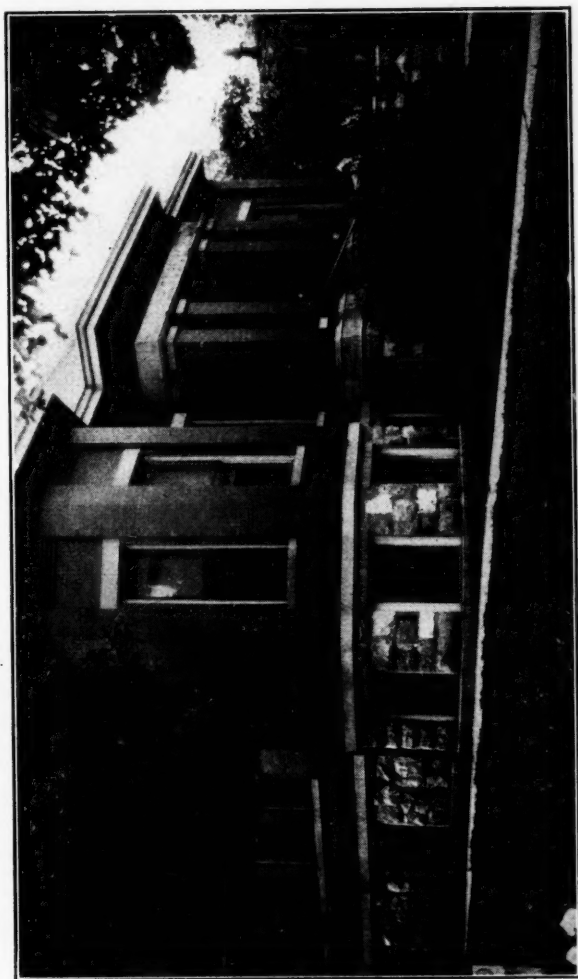
Reporter. The next year the state Geologocal Survey did a similar work for the same region.

The thing that secured Mr. Bennett the widest recognition was his plan for a simplified calendar. It was first completed June 7, 1911. A bill to legalize it was introduced in Congress April 16, 1918. According to the plan each year was to have thirteen months. The reasons which he advanced for it were that it would make it "easy to compute wages, children could understand it, and it would be sensible and useful".

Bennett's most authentic investigation was probably done on spiritualism. An article entitled "Spirit Mediums; What I Saw and Heard at Vicksburg; Seven Seances with Trumpets and Talking Mediums" appeared in the *Coldwater Reporter* January 26, 1907. In all, twenty-three articles were published by him on the subject. He gave detailed accounts of what happened at the seances, noting position of the leader, the "spiration" of the leader, specific questions and answers, position of trumpet or zither, comparing the voice of the leader with that of the supposed spirit. He set traps for the mediums, having them call up brothers and sisters who never existed. He was not trying, he said, to disprove the philosophy of spiritualism, but to test its phenomena. Mr. Bennett evidently believed in mind-reading, and the stage of his thinking can be glimpsed in the fact that he referred to Hudson's *Law of Psychic Phenomena* as an unquestioned authority. The controversy raged in the local paper for months.

During his last weeks he saw many startling apparitions moving about his bed at night. He was not frightened but observed them with the minuteness of an investigator and wanted to know what they meant. He did not in his weakness jump to a spiritualistic explanation nor did he dispose of them in a rationalistic manner, but inquired if psychology had any explanation.

Believing as he did during the last thirty years of his life that all hope for the human race lay in enlightenment, he encouraged education with all the zeal of his orthodox an-



QUINCY PUBLIC LIBRARY

cestors and sought to provide facilities for general information. He gave books to children, sent at least one student to college with the fond hope that she would carry on his work of enlightenment after he was gone, and did the crowning work of his life, the founding of the township library at Quincy.

For the story of Bennett's relation with the library I am indebted mainly to Mr. Daniel App of Quincy, a member of the library board at the time, and to the librarians, Mrs. Belle Dove and Mrs. E. E. Lytle. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett had always shown a public spirit in Quincy. The latter had willed a manse to the Presbyterian church and they had both been active in many public undertakings. Always interested in books, Mr. Bennett offered the land for a library building to the township and the township voted in response to his offer to maintain a library. He owned a store in the town which he willed to go to the library board at his death. As the work of constructing the building proceeded the board needed \$3,000. Bennett let them sell the store to raise this amount and they gave him \$9.00 a month in lieu of rental. He willed also his home in Coldwater for the same purpose and the board sold it for \$2,500 after his death. During his lifetime he gave them \$1,200 in telephone stock which they sold for \$1,150. So meticulous was he that he gave them two vases to make up for the \$50 lost. In this way the charming library building which stands on one of the shady streets of Quincy came to be built.

When the new library was established the former Ladies Library Association turned over a thousand books to it. At the present time there are about ten thousand volumes in the library. Bennett's books were of course contributed at his death. Among them are numerous scrap books in which are pasted the articles which he published during the latter part of his life. The scrap books and the books in which he was most interested are kept together on special shelves. The librarians assured me that the club women of Quincy frequently consult

the Bennett articles when questions bearing upon similar subjects are up for discussion.

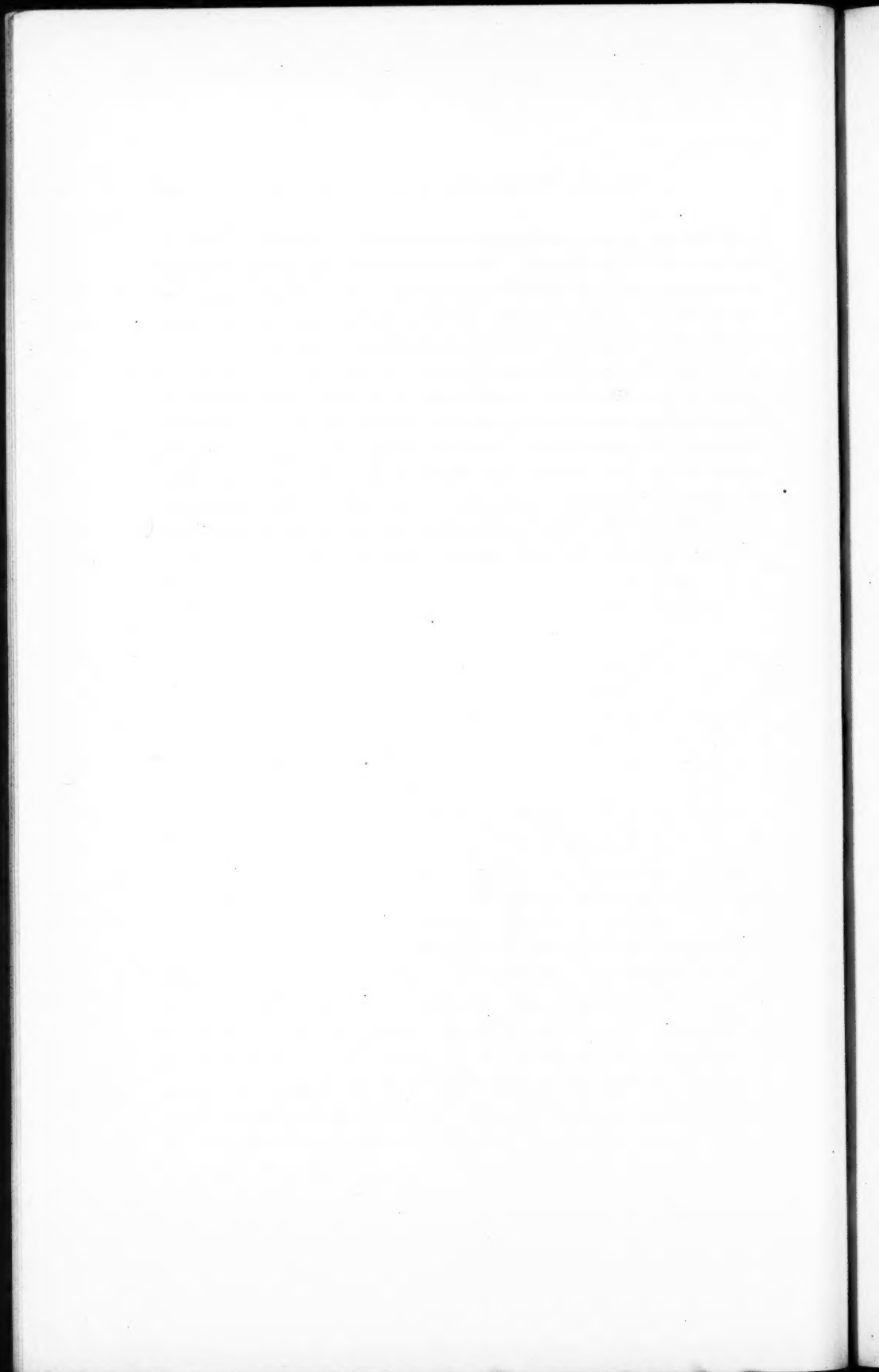
The titles of some of his books are an index to his intellectual life. There we find among other books *Why the Mind Has a Body*, by Strong; *Psychology* (Small Edition), by James; *Scientific Demonstration of the Future Life*, by Hudson; *The Bible and the Nineteenth Century*, by Townsend; *The Bible Today*, by Chadwick; *Seven Puzzling Bible Books*, by Gladden; *The Destiny of Man*, by Fiske; *The Life of Jesus*, by Renan; *God*, by Carus; *Idea of God*, by Fiske; *What We Know About Jesus*, by Dole; *Man in the Light of Evolution*, by Tyler; *Geology*, by Chamberlain and Salisbury; *Men of the Old Stone Age*, *Origin and Evolution of Life*, and *Age of Mammals*, by Osborn; *The History of the Human Body*, by Wilder. It is also interesting to note that he gave the library a complete set of the works of Bob Ingersol.

In the entrance hall of the building, greeting the visitors as they come in, is a picture of Mr. Bennett painted by a local artist, Everett Bray, from a photograph. As the children troop in and out under his kindly glance one feels that he is keeping open house for the children much as he did during his later years in Coldwater.

Charles W. Bennett was a representative of nineteenth century enlightenment. He came up out of the dark superstition and emotionalism of pioneer religion. He had a long struggle and arrived at his enfranchisement only when he was about sixty years old. It is not strange that he could see no way of gaining knowledge except by observation and experiment. Men had been fooled, to his way of thinking, too long by superstitious and sentimental claims. When he devised his new calendar he would admit no claim of the old calendar to picturesqueness. According to his new calendar it would be easier to compute interest and that was enough. In the same spirit he gave directions that when he died his coffin was not to cost more than \$50. He would have no frills even in his funeral. But the real virtue of human kindness he extolled.

Believing in enlightenment he advocated education and the spreading of information. The trouble with the world had been that it had not had enough knowledge. Give it knowledge and all would be well. Out of this conviction came the devotion of his whole estate to founding the Quincy Library.

Charles W. Bennett had the defects and the virtues of his generation. We know today that there are many things in human experience that cannot be understood or provided for by mere enlightenment. Human culture is a more complex affair than the men of the 1890's believed. But men like Bennett performed a brave part in the world. The dogmas of the early nineteenth century in America had to yield to enlightenment before a maturer culture could arrive.



OUTLINE OF THE ECONOMIC HISTORY OF ALMA, MICHIGAN, PRIOR TO 1900*

BY ARTHUR WEIMER, Ph.D.

ALMA COLLEGE

THE economic significance of the "country town" as an institution peculiar to the economic development of this country has been variously stated by different writers. Sinclair Lewis approached this institution from one standpoint in his *Main Street*, and T. S. Stribling's trilogy followed the same subject for the southern part of the country. Thorstein Veblen characterized the American country town in his *Imperial Germany and the Industrial Revolution*. The Lynds described the background and problems of "Middletown"—an industrialized "Main Street". These works indicate some of the interest which has recently been taken in the almost unexplored social laboratory presented by the "country town" and also by larger places. Although the economic history of towns has been studied to some extent in Europe, the classic example probably being Professor N. S. B. Gras's *The Economic and Social History of an English Village*, few intensive studies of this nature have been made here. Mr. B. H. Hibbard's *History of Agriculture in Dane County, Wisconsin* and Mr. S. J. Coon's *Economic History of Missoula, Montana*, are the only important studies which have been made along this line for the United States.

Alma, a small city of 6,700 people located in the central part of Michigan's southern peninsula is well adapted to the purposes of such a study. It serves for the most part as a marketing and distributing center for the surrounding agricultural community; it possesses few industries, most of which operate on a small scale, and in spite of some industrialization it is agricultural in outlook. The years prior to the turn of the century form a unit in the economic history of this town for

*This article is a summary of the early part of Dr. Weimer's thesis. The second article will bring the subject down to date.—Ed.

they represent the formative period during which the foundations for future growth were laid and the direction of development was determined.

Non-existent in 1850, this town had become a small city of 2,047 inhabitants by the turn of the century. The first settlement on land now occupied by Alma occurred in 1853 when Mr. Ralph Ely located there.¹ A number of settlers entered the Alma area following the passing of the Graduation Act in 1854,² and thereafter population growth continued at a fairly rapid rate. The Civil War retarded advance somewhat, but by the eighties Alma was growing more rapidly than either the county or neighboring towns. The transportation changes of those years and the settling of Mr. A. W. Wright³ there are the most important factors accounting for the rapid development.

POPULATION GROWTH, 1860-1900*

	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
Gratiot County	4,062	11,813	21,936	28,668	29,881
Alma	70	404	467	1,665	2,047
St. Louis	(100)	888	1,975	2,246	1,987
Ithaca	(50)	(300)	601	1,627	2,020

*These figures are taken from the United States Census Reports except those given in parentheses, which were estimates made by local people. The 1860 figure for Alma is taken from F. J. Soule, *An American Village Community* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1909), p. 9.

The most important source of the population's income and hence the basis of economic development was the agricultural community surrounding the town of Alma. Hence, it is neces-

¹Accounts of this first settlement appear in the *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*, II, 264-272; in the *Gratiot County Album* (Chicago: Chapman Brothers, 1884); and in various newspaper accounts.

²W. D. Tucker, *Gratiot County History* (Saginaw: Seeman and Peters, 1913), pp. 31-35.

³*Ibid.*, pp. 636-640. Mr. Ammi W. Wright was born in Grafton, Vermont, July 5, 1822; he entered a trucking business in 1844, was a hotelkeeper in Boston for a year, came to Detroit in 1850, and to Saginaw in 1851. There he entered lumbering. He entered into a partnership with Miller and Payne of Saginaw in 1859, organized the Tittabawassee Boom Company in 1865, and continued in lumbering with these concerns until 1882, when he organized his own company. He was active thereafter in a number of enterprises—merchandising; railroading, banking, and farming. His wealth *in toto* is unknown; he died in 1912 at the age of ninety after spending the later years of his life in philanthropic enterprises.

sary to sketch the history of farming in this area in order to secure a clear picture of economic development in the town. The first problem confronting the early settlers after land had been purchased from the government or from traders was that of clearing the land and making it ready for cultivation. This process was complicated in the Alma area because of the necessity of draining much of the land before it was in good condition for farming.⁴ Other difficulties faced the early farmers. Late frosts in the spring and early ones in the fall were very likely because of the dampness of the ground and the forests which impeded easy circulation of the air.⁵ Lack of adequate equipment and knowledge of farming methods also added to the difficulties. One description of early farming methods reads as follows: "Many of the settlers had no teams, and knew but little of agriculture, thinking that all the labor necessary to raise a crop was to deposit seed in the ground. With a spade or hoe they planted corn among the logs and brush, and were surprised that their crops amounted to comparatively nothing."⁶ Their incomes, however, were frequently pieced out by work in the lumber camps in winter⁷ and by household manufacturing.

Improved methods plus greater care in drainage and adequate machinery⁸ soon turned this area into a prosperous agricultural community. Increased specialization also added to the productivity of the land. The coming of a railroad in the early seventies was the first stimulus to specialization but to this was added another railroad in the middle eighties, better roads, and an increased demand from nearby cities. Further, the competition of western agriculture forced farmers in the Alma area to concentrate on crops in which they had a definite advantage in production.

⁴Michigan Agricultural Society, *Report*, 1856, pp. 263 ff.

⁵Hearn and Griffen, *Advance Sheets, Field Operations of Bureau of Soil* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904).

⁶Gratiot County Album, p. 573.

⁷Michigan Board of Agriculture, *Report*, 1871, p. 272.

⁸*Ibid.*, 1881, p. 311.

By 1900 the Alma area had ceased to be a wheat growing territory and farmers generally had turned to other types of crops and to a greater amount of stock raising. At the turn of the century bean growing had achieved some importance and the sugar beet was beginning to be cultivated as well. Dairying and sheep raising were becoming specialized activities by that date also. By 1900 both corn and oats were more important in terms of physical quantity of production than wheat, sheep were twice as numerous as either cattle or hogs, and horses had replaced oxen as draft animals.

The average size of farms remained at around seventy acres during the greater part of this early period, although smaller farms were the rule during the very early years. Increased productivity resulted in rising land values, and by 1900 the per acre value of farm land (exclusive of buildings and improvements) had increased to \$24.52 and many farms were selling for as high as \$50 or \$60 per acre, some also for as little as \$10 or \$15.⁹

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR GRATIOT COUNTY*

	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
Wheat (bu.)	14,354	127,021	601,941	363,052	193,790
Corn "	17,937	81,655	390,899	617,014	1,363,290
Oats "	9,139	64,923	256,535	1,030,808	1,045,580
Barley "	391	881	6,813	16,634	14,530
Horses (No.)	175	2,072	6,179	10,699	13,390
Cows, Milch "	302	3,288	6,963	9,816	10,381
Sheep "	602	11,536	20,505	47,903	50,545
Swine "	1,258	4,890	13,070	24,166	38,578

*United States Census, *Agriculture*, 1860-1900.

The only other extractive industry of importance in the Alma area prior to the turn of the century was lumbering. Although the pine forests lay to the north and west of Alma, the economic development of the town was influenced by the lumbering activity in these nearby areas due to the development in Alma of several industries based on lumber products and because

⁹"Gratiot County Register of Deeds"; also conferences with Mr. W. A. Bahlke, Mr. William Rogers, and Mrs. Turck.

the lumber camps were markets for local merchants. As soon as the timber was cut off, however, the land was turned to the production of farm crops. Had it not been possible to grow crops on this land after deforestation it is very unlikely that towns such as Alma could have developed in this region. In general, lumbering reached its peak in the Saginaw valley in the early 1880's and declined thereafter.¹⁰ By 1890 this activity was relatively unimportant.¹¹

The most important manufacturing activities in Alma prior to the turn of the century were those concerned with supplying the needs of the local community, even after the appearance of the railroads. In nearly every case only those establishments developed which secured their raw materials from the surrounding territory,—in other words—those based on the products of forest and farm.

A sawmill was set up in Alma as early as 1856 by Mr. Ely.¹² Another was constructed in 1868—an establishment of considerably more importance than the earlier one.¹³ Between 1881 and 1894 a shingle-mill was in operation¹⁴ and was run in connection with an excelsior factory between 1888 and 1891.¹⁵ Furniture factories did not develop extensively although several attempts were made along this line. Other lumber products such as sashes, doors, blinds, and barrel hoops were being manufactured as late as the early nineties, but in general manufacturing based on lumber products was of slight significance after 1890.

Local enterprises relying on agriculture for their raw materials showed greater promise. A grist and flour mill was started as early as 1857,¹⁶ another was added in 1867,¹⁷ burned

¹⁰James C. Mills, *History of Saginaw County* (Saginaw: Seeman & Peters, 1918), p. 400; F. J. Soule, *op. cit.*, pp. 8-9; *Alma Record*, June 12, 1885.

¹¹It has been estimated that nine-tenths of the merchantable pine had been removed from the southern peninsula by 1890. Michigan Board of Agriculture, *Report*, 1890, p. 471.

¹²*Gratiot County Album*, p. 794.

¹³Tucker, *op. cit.*, p. 605.

¹⁴Conference with Mr. Bahlke.

¹⁵*Alma Record*, July 26, 1889 and May 15, 1891.

¹⁶*Gratiot County Album*, p. 696.

¹⁷*Ibid.*, p. 536.

in 1880, was rebuilt in 1881 by Turck and Wright¹⁸ and continued to operate successfully until after the turn of the century. Its markets centered in nearby areas for the most part but sometimes shipments were made to the eastern part of the country.¹⁹ Another "mill" enterprise—the woolen mill—had been started in 1869,²⁰ was destroyed by the same fire which burned the flour mill in 1880, rebuilt but burned again in 1884.²¹ A similar establishment operated from the early eighties until after 1900, and although it never attained great size, it was of some significance during these years.

A flaxmill was attempted by M. B. Faughner in 1889, but never became important.²² Of much greater value to the town was the Wright, Schneider and Stuttz Creamery, started in 1886²³ and operated very successfully until after the turn of the century when it became a part of the Swift and Company organization.

A few other manufacturing establishments grew up; a foundry and machine shop was started in 1871 for the purpose of making plows and stoves. Later carriages, wagons, and bobsleds were added. The work of blacksmiths, shoemakers, harness- and saddle-makers should not go unmentioned.²⁴ Also it must be remembered that manufacturing carried on in the household accounted for many more products during these years than it did later.

Labor conditions were generally favorable in spite of extremely long hours—usually ten to eleven per day.²⁵ Wages typically ranged from \$1 to \$2.50 per day, depending on the skill required and equipment furnished by the worker.²⁶

In general, manufacturing can hardly be considered as extremely important for the economic development of Alma dur-

¹⁸Tucker, *op. cit.*, p. 672.

¹⁹*Alma Record*, February 25, 1892; February 21, 1896.

²⁰*Gratiot County Album*, p. 636.

²¹Tucker, *op. cit.*, p. 673.

²²*Alma Record*, May 10, 1889.

²³*Ibid.*, January 8, 1886.

²⁴A sugar plant was built in 1899 but is of slight importance for this period before 1900.

²⁵*Alma Record*, Aug. 14, 1885, and conferences with older inhabitants.

²⁶*Ibid.*, May 14, 1886 and April 23, 1897.

ing these years. As late as 1900 probably not over fifty families were dependent on manufacturing for their incomes. But there were indications that certain lines—notably those utilizing the agricultural products of the surrounding area—would have greater future in store for them.

As has already been noted, Alma became an important marketing center during the course of these years. This is explained chiefly by the railroad history of this section during this early period. Prior to 1873 the only means of reaching "outside" points were Pine River (which was of great importance for lumbering) and rather primitive roads. These roads are described in the *Michigan Pioneer Collections* as follows: "The usual way of repairing the roads, was for any one who found a place in the road that he was afraid to undertake to drive through, to take his ax, with which he was always supposed to be provided and cut around it. Thus the width of the road was made to vary from two to three rods to a quarter of a mile, and the traveler could make his selection."²⁷ Except for a plank road which had been built to Saginaw in 1868 and 1869, there was little improvement in road conditions until the nineties. This plank road gradually wore out and was replaced by gravel during the late 1880's. Grading and ditching improved the dirt roads, however, and Mr. Wright built about twenty miles of gravel road from his farms to Alma during the nineties.²⁸ The "working out" of poll taxes under local "pathmasters" was an inefficient system of highway improvement and accounts in part for the poor condition of the roads.

The first railroad—the Saginaw Valley and St. Louis—made its appearance in this area in 1873 when a line connecting these two places was completed.²⁹ Alma was connected with St. Louis by rail in 1875 when the Chicago, Saginaw, and Canada Railroad constructed a line extending from St. Louis

²⁷Volume II, page 270.

²⁸Conferences with Mr. Bahlke, Mr. Murphy, and Mr. Ellison.

²⁹P. W. Ivey, *The Pere Marquette Railroad*, pp. 253-254.

to Cedar Lake.³⁰ Reorganizations in 1879 resulted in the sale the Saginaw Valley and St. Louis. The rest of the Chicago, Saginaw and Canada was reorganized as the Saginaw and Western in 1883, which was controlled by the Detroit, Lansing and Northern road.³¹ In 1879 the Detroit, Lansing and of the 3.6 miles of track between Alma and St. Louis to the Saginaw Valley and Grand Rapids Company, which leased it to Northern also acquired the Saginaw Valley and St. Louis.

But the railroad development which gave Alma a definite advantage over neighboring rival towns was the construction and re-routing of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and Northern Michigan Railroad. This road reached Ithaca in 1884, and in spite of the fact that a short "stub" line had been constructed between Alma and Ithaca by local people in 1882,³² Alma and St. Louis were "played" against each other in the well known early railroad game of raising money and St. Louis won with subscriptions of between \$17,000 and \$25,000. Consequently the road was built to the latter place late in 1884. Fearing that such action had definitely lost the road for them, several people in Alma, especially A. W. Wright and his associates, started building a road from Alma to Mt. Pleasant which would be in the exact line of a northern extension of the T. A. A. & N. M. This road was organized under the name of the Lansing, Alma and Mt. Pleasant or "LAMP" line and was built by Alma interests with a little assistance from Mt. Pleasant in 1885.³³ This move succeeded in bringing the T. A. A. & N. M. back on a curved route from St. Louis to Alma on the tracks of the Saginaw Valley and St. Louis, then connecting with the "LAMP" tracks northward.³⁴ The rather awkward arrangement of tracks between Alma and St. Louis brought about a change of the line. In 1897 the "stub" line between

³⁰Michigan Railroad Commission, *Report*, 1875, p. 74; also *Gratiot County Album*, pp. 776-777.

³¹Ivey, *op. cit.*; also Michigan Railroad Commission, *Special Report*, 1919.

³²Michigan Railroad Commission, *Special Report*, 1919.

³³*Alma Record*, September 11, 1885 and September 18, 1885.

³⁴An indication of the rivalry existing between Alma and St. Louis at this time was the reference of an Alma paper to St. Louis as a "switch point on the Ann Arbor" after the tracks had been swung back to Alma (*Ibid.*, January 8, 1886).

Alma and Ithaca was purchased by the Ann Arbor and trains were routed over this, cutting St. Louis off of the main line. Alma was assured of being the railroad center of the county after Mr. Wright and his men tore up the tracks connecting Ithaca and St. Louis later in the same year. St. Louis protested, sued the company,—a suit which was finally settled out of court later.³⁵ These developments were of primary importance in laying the basis for a rapid growth in Alma after the turn of the century.

Brief mention should be made of merchandising activity for in it centered the town's function of acting as a distributing center. Mr. Ely started a store in the late 1850's and the number of retailing establishments gradually expanded until there were three groceries, seven general stores, two department, four drug stores and a shoe store by 1900. The most important single establishment was the Wright, Schneider and Stuttz firm, started in 1881, and changed to the Alma Mercantile Company in 1894.³⁶ Merchants typically traded their wares for farm produce of various types which they later marketed, thus making a "double profit."

The history of financing production prior to the turn of the century is largely a story of private borrowing and private banking. Only one bank developed in Alma, starting as the firm of Turck, Winton & Company in 1880, and becoming the W. S. Turck & Company bank in 1883 when A. W. Wright became associated with it.³⁷ By 1900 its deposits reached nearly \$200,000, but investments remained concentrated in local enterprises and farm mortgages. Interest rates were high,—ranging from ten to twenty-five per cent,³⁸ largely because the bank had virtually a monopoly of the local market and because ventures were rather risky.

No economic history of a town of this type would be complete unless it noted the local attempts to promote business

³⁵Tucker, *op. cit.*, p. 1232. See also, Liber F, Decrees of the Circuit Court, p. 442. The settlement was reputedly for \$10,000.

³⁶"Gratiot County Incorporation Records," II, 66.

³⁷Tucker, *op. cit.*, pp. 1201-1214.

³⁸"Gratiot County Register of Deeds."

expansion and "boom the town." In 1886 a "Business Men's Improvement Association" was set up to help raise funds for the new college.³⁹ This organization became the "Alma Business Men's Association" in 1888 and they tried to induce establishments to locate in Alma by offers of tax exemptions and pledges of subscriptions to stock. The local village council frequently co-operated with this association in promoting local expansion, but in general their activities were not very successful prior to the turn of the century. The attitude of local people in regard to economic policies at this time is indicated in the following editorial: "Never send a dollar away from home when the article that dollar will purchase can be obtained at home. Money is our financial blood. Its circulation keeps the business body alive. Bleed that body by sending your money away from home and soon trade will put on a look of lethargy and inactivity. Always trade at home."⁴⁰

By way of summary it is possible to say that the factors which were most responsible for economic advance during these years were,—first, agriculture and lumbering, because they formed the basis of both manufacturing and trade; second, the railroad development which made Alma the marketing center of the county; and finally, the capital of Mr. Wright and his willingness to use it for the promotion of local business enterprises.

³⁹First the Eastern Michigan Normal School and Commercial College of Fenton, Michigan, was brought to Alma. In 1887 this was taken over by the Presbyterians of Michigan and became Alma College.

⁴⁰*Alma Record*, September 14, 1888.

MESSAGE OF STEVENS T. MASON, JAN. 12, 1835

To the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan:

IT has been usual for the Governor of the Territory, at the annual meeting of the Legislative Council, to recommend to their consideration, as the immediate representatives of the people of Michigan, such measures, and to call their attention to such subjects, as he deemed conducive to the public happiness and prosperity. Although the short period which has elapsed since your recent session, would seem to justify a departure from this custom, I am constrained by a sense of public duty, to lay before you such views as are by the executive, relative to some of the important topics which may be brought before you in the progress of your deliberations.

You are assembled, fellow citizens, under circumstances deeply interesting as to the Territory; under circumstances which call for all your exertions and energies, and which demand from the people and the constituted authorities of Michigan, an union of action in support of their common rights. The attitude assumed by Michigan in the present crisis of her affairs, has been one of necessity; and having assumed it, she has but one course to pursue. She has declared to the world that she possesses certain rights, guaranteed to her as a sovereign state by the ordinance of 1787; that those rights are assailed, and that as she cannot be deprived of them without her consent, she is determined to maintain them. By legislative declarations, the representatives of her local legislature have asserted that determination; and have avowed that she could not, and would not submit to the encroachments endeavored to be made upon their rights of her citizens by a powerful neighboring state. With these facts before the public, and trusting to the candid and impartial judgment of the nation for an approval of the policy she has adopted, she can but carry out fully the legislation which she has already commenced.

In my special message to you of the 17th of November, I stated that by the provisions of the ordinance of 1787, it was

secured to Michigan as a right, that whenever any of the states to be formed in the territory ceded by Virginia to the United States, north west of the River Ohio, "shall have sixty thousand free inhabitants, such state shall be admitted by its delegates, into the Congress of the United States on an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatever; and shall be at liberty to form a permanent Constitution and State Government." I also hazard an opinion, that Congress by the act of January 11, 1805, dividing the Indiana territory into two separate governments, had evidently determined to form two states in that part of the Territory ceded by Virginia, which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend of Lake Michigan; and that the Territory of Wiskonsin being attached to Michigan only for purposes of temporary government by the act of 1819, admitting the state of Illinois into the Union, the district of territory embraced within the limits of Michigan proper, as established by the act of 1805, must be admitted by its delegates into the Congress of the United States on an equal footing with the original states, whenever it shall have sixty thousand free inhabitants. To the first proposition there can be no question, the language of the ordinance being as plain and conclusive as human ingenuity could have made it. Greater deliberation and reflection have confirmed my opinion of the correctness of the latter.

The ordinance of 1787, authorizing Congress to form two states north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly extreme of Lake Michigan, they set off and established by the act of 1805, the Michigan Territory, with a temporary form of government, having in view her right, under the ordinance to change that government, when she had within her limits sixty thousand free inhabitants. Her southern boundary being unalterably fixed by the ordinance, and declared to be an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan, Congress exercised the only discretionary power left, and established her western boundary by a line to be drawn from the southerly bend through the middle of

said lake to its northern extremity, and thence due north to the northern boundary of the United States. The question is whether the Territory so established, shall be admitted into the Union as a sovereign state, whenever it shall have within its limits sixty thousand free inhabitants, or shall be compelled, unless Congress shall now otherwise direct, to embrace within her limits the district of country west of Lake Michigan.

By the act establishing the Territory of Michigan, Congress created the territorial and geographical limits and boundaries of one of the five states, to be formed in the Territory ceded by Virginia. To construe legislative acts correctly, we must refer to the intentions of those who were engaged in their formations; and their intentions can only be clearly ascertained by language used at that time. It is only by such a reference that we can arrive at a correct construction of the act of cession by Virginia and the ordinance of '87. The first resolution by Congress on the subject of the lands to be ceded by the original states to the general government, was adopted in 1780. That resolution declares, "that the lands that may be ceded to the United States shall be formed into distinct states of not less than one hundred nor more than one hundred and fifty miles square." The act of cession by Virginia, which was received by Congress in 1784, embraced the language of their resolution, granting the territory subject to the condition, that it should be laid out and formed into states, containing a suitable extent of territory, of "not less than one hundred nor more than one hundred and fifty miles square, or as near it as circumstances would admit," and that the states so formed should be distinct republican states, and be admitted members of the federal Union, having the same rights of sovereignty, freedom and independence, as the other states.

In the same year with the cession by Virginia, Congress adopted a resolution for the government of the Territory thus ceded to the United States. This resolution is so important to a distinct understanding of the intentions of the parties interested at this time, that I here present it entire:

“Resolved, That so much of the territory ceded or to be ceded, by individual states to the United States, as is already purchased or shall be purchased of the Indian inhabitants, and offered for sale by congress, shall be divided into distinct STATES in the following manner, as nearly as such cessions will admit; that is to say by parallels of latitude, so that each STATE shall comprehend from north to south two degrees of latitude, beginning to count from the completion of forty-five degrees north of the equator; and by meridians of longitude, one of which shall pass through the lowest point of the rapids of the Ohio and the other through the western cape of the mouth of the great “Kanhaway; but the territory eastward of this last meridian, between the Ohio, Lake Erie and Pennsylvania, shall be one state, whatsoever may be its comprehension of latitude. That which may lie beyond the completion of the 45th degree, between the said meridians, shall make part of the state adjoining it on the south; and that part of the Ohio, which is between the same meridians coinciding nearly with the parallel of 39 degrees, shall be substituted so far in lieu of that parallel as a boundary line.”

“That the settlers on any territory so purchased and offered for sale, shall either, on their own petition, or on the order of Congress, receive authority from them, with appointments of time and place, for their free males of full age within the limits of their state to meet together, for the purpose of establishing a temporary government, to adopt the constitution and laws of any one of the original states; so that such laws, nevertheless, shall be subject to alteration by their ordinary legislature; and to erect, subject to like alteration, counties, townships, or other divisions, for the election of members for their legislature.”

“That whenever any such state shall have acquired twenty thousand free inhabitants, on giving due proof thereof to Congress, they shall receive from them authority, with appointments of time and place, to call a convention of representatives to establish a permanent constitution for themselves: PRO-

VIDED, That both the temporary and permanent governments be established on these principles as their basis:"

"1. That they shall forever remain a part of this confederacy of the United States.

"2. That they shall be subject to the articles of confederation in all those cases in which the original states shall be so subject, and to all the acts and ordinances of the United States in congress assembled, conformably thereto.

"3. That they shall in no case interfere with the primary disposal of the soil of the United States in congress assembled, nor with the ordinances and regulations which congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the bona fide purchasers.

"4. That they shall be subject to pay a part of the federal debts contracted or to be contracted, to [be] apportioned on them by congress, according to the same common rule and measure by which apportionments thereof shall be made on the other states.

"5. That no tax be imposed on lands the property of the United States.

"6. That their respective governments shall be republican.

"7. That the lands of non-resident proprietors, shall, in no case, be taxed higher than those of residents, within any new state, before the admission thereof to a vote of its delegates in congress.

"That whensoever any of the said states shall have, of free inhabitants, as many as shall be in any one the least numerous of the thirteen original states, such state shall be admitted by its delegates into the Congress of the United States, on an equal footing with the original states; provided the consent of so many states in congress is first obtained, as may at the time, be competent to such admission. And in order to adopt the said articles of confederation to the state of congress when its numbers shall be thus increased, it shall be proposed to the legislatures of the states, originally parties thereto, to require the assent of two-thirds of the United States in congress

assembled, in all those cases wherein, by the said articles, the assent of nine states is now required, which being agreed to by them, shall be binding on the new states. Until such admission by their delegates into congress, any of the said states, *after the establishment of their temporary government shall have authority to keep a member in congress, with a right of debating but not of voting.*"

"That measures not inconsistent with the principles of the confederation, and necessary for the preservation of the peace and good order among settlers in any of the said new states until they shall assume a temporary government as aforesaid, may from time to time, be taken by the United States in congress assembled."

"That the preceding articles shall be formed into a charter of compact; shall be duly executed by the President of the United States in congress assembled, under his hand and seal of the United States; shall be promulgated; and shall stand as fundamental constitutions between the 13 original states, and each of the several states now nearly described, unalterable from and after the sale of any part of the territory of such state, pursuant to this resolve, but by joint consent of the United States in congress assembled, and of the particular state within which such alteration is proposed to be made."

Thus it will be seen, that at the time of the passage of the above resolutions, the only division of the territory ceded to the United States, contemplated by congress, was a division into states. The people "within the limits of their State" were authorized to establish, by the consent of congress, a form of temporary government, and whensoever any of the states shall have, of free inhabitants, as many as should be in any one of the least numerous of the thirteen original states, such state should be admitted by its delegates into the Congress of the United States on an equal footing with the said original states.

In 1786, congress, by a resolution, recommended to Virginia to revive her act of cession, so as to empower the United States to divide the territory northwest of the Ohio "into dis-

tinct republican states, not less than three nor more than five." Virginia acceded to the proposition in 1788, at the same time ratifying the ordinance of July 13th, 1787. The ordinance, though repealing the resolution of 1784, retained all the important features of that resolution, expressly providing that "There shall be formed in the said territory not less than three nor more than five states." Here again is manifested the intention of Congress and Virginia to confirm all territorial and geographical divisions for contemplated states. A distinction should be kept in view between these divisions for states, and the civil divisions contemplated for purposes of temporary government alone. The ordinance expressly declares, "that the said territory for the purposes of temporary government, *shall be one distinct* subject, however, to be divided into two districts as future circumstances may, in the opinion of congress make it expedient." It appears here, that congress could divide the territory only by virtue of one of two rights, by the right to divide it into districts not exceeding two, or by the right to divide it into states not exceeding five nor less than three. If congress had exercised their power under the first right, not more than two divisions of the territory for purposes of temporary government could have been established. But acting under the latter right, they had the power to divide the territory into divisions for contemplated states not exceeding five in number. In the year 1800 congress exercised the authority given them by the ordinance, and divided the northwestern territory into two districts for the purposes of temporary government. These two divisions were to include all the district of country ceded by Virginia. But, by the fifth article of the ordinance, power is given congress to form the territory into five states; the boundaries of three of the states are expressly defined, with the condition "that the boundaries of these three states shall be subject so far to be altered, that if congress shall hereafter find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two states in that part of the territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or

extreme of Lake Michigan." Congress exercised this power in 1805, by establishing the territory of Michigan as one of the states north of this east and west line. It is conclusive that they acted under their right to create states, when it is recollected that in 1809, they established the Illinois territory into a separate government, thus making three distinct temporary governments in the northwestern territory, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, when they possessed under the ordinance, the right, only, to create *two districts*. If Michigan was established as a district, congress in making a separate temporary government for the Illinois territory exceeded the power given them by the ordinance, two districts then existing.

In 1818, when the Illinois Territory was admitted into the union, congress, considering her district of country to be too extensive, cut off from her the contemplated Wiskonsin territory, and attached it to Michigan for purposes of temporary government until Michigan should form a permanent constitution and state government as a member of the confederacy. In the same manner, at their last session, they attached to Michigan the district of country west of the Mississippi river. Michigan proper, now possessing the population requisite, under the ordinance of 1787, to entitle her to admission into the union as a state, she can, in my opinion, exercise that right leaving to congress the discretion of forming a temporary government for the Wiskonsin territory, when, in their opinion, the interests of the people require it. The futile objection to this position, that the adoption of the federal constitution impairs the force of the provisions of the ordinance of 1787, cannot be entitled to consideration. The third section of the fourth article of the constitution provides, that new states may be admitted into the union; and it has been alleged that this provision repeals or renders nugatory the fifth article of the ordinance, which declares, that either of the states to be formed northwest of the river Ohio, SHALL be admitted into the union, whenever it shall have within its limits sixty thousand free inhabitants. That this provision is not still binding

upon the United States, is an erroneous conclusion. It is a simple and universally recognized principle of public law, that no nation is released from any of its obligations and responsibilities, by a change in its civil form of government. The United States have frequently and successfully urged this principle in their negotiations with foreign Powers, and I believe it to be a principle fully recognized by all governments. The ordinance having been adopted by the United States in Congress assembled under the confederation, having been *Ratified* and *Confirmed* by Virginia, and being declared to be "*Article of Compact* between the original states and the people and states in the said territory and, *forever to remain unalterable unless by common consent*," the compact so formed is binding upon Congress and the nation, and is irrevocable except by the consent of all the contracting parties.

It seems to be acknowledged by all, that it is not only desirable, but highly important to our interests that we should be admitted as a state at the opening of the next session of Congress. The doubtful result of the unequal contest we are waging with Ohio in the struggle for disputed territory, is a question deeply affecting the rights of the people of Michigan. What course can be pursued to protect those rights? Only one; the speedy assumption by Michigan of a form of state government, when she will not be summoned to protect her soil at the bar of Congress, but as a sovereign state will defend it before the supreme judicial tribunal of the country.

Notwithstanding the exertions of our delegate in Congress, a bill has been introduced into the Senate of the United States, giving to Ohio the district of country claimed by her. This bill will unquestionably pass that body and it is almost reduced to certainty that the united efforts of the representatives of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois will secure its passage by the house of representatives. The word of promise is held out to Michigan, by a bill authorizing her to take a census of her inhabitants in July next, and giving her power to form a state constitution. It cannot be hazardous to express a belief that this

bill will not become a law at the present session of Congress. The unrelenting opposition of the delegation from the states interested in the decision of the question of our southern boundary will have the effect to place in the act for our admission such boundaries for us, as Ohio may demand. Such an act Michigan cannot approve and will not accept. The opinions of the senate have been already formed and expressed, in their action on this subject at their last session. And it must be admitted by every one interested in our welfare, that while the spirit of that branch of Congress remains what it is, there can be no security for the rights of Michigan against the injustice of Ohio, when they are brought before them for legislation.

When we attempt to legislate for the protection of the rights of the people, every consideration of pecuniary interest should be held subordinate to them. The first object of all legislation should be the security of the rights and the liberties of the people. The question before you is not so much how you can make Michigan a rich or wealthy state, as how to make her a free, sovereign and independent state, possessing all the privileges and rights of the other states of the union. The simple object is to protect the rights of Michigan. That is the legitimate end of the dispute with Ohio; and when we have attained that end, we shall be in a condition to secure advantages from it by donations of the lands which are now held out to us in the bill to which I have alluded. But until then, our duty and our interests require, that we should persevere, and unappalled, in the struggle for our territorial and political rights, in which we have reluctantly embarked. The donation of lands offered us is nothing more than has been made to all the new states already admitted into the union. Congress would not be otherwise than disposed hereafter to extend to Michigan the same rule of liberality. Indeed the most important grants to new states for purposes of internal improvement have been made since their admission as states. But allowing we lose the five per cent, on public lands sold, an event not to be expected, by demanding our admission, it may be a question worthy of

consideration, how far the people of Michigan would be disposed to barter their state sovereignty at so low an estimate as that proposed by Congress.

The course pursued by Tennessee, at the time of the admission of that state into the union, is entitled to great weight and consideration. The territory of Tennessee was ceded by North Carolina to the United States in April, 1790. Her act of cession provided, "that the territory so ceded should be laid out into a STATE or STATES, containing a suitable extent, the inhabitants of which should enjoy all the privileges, benefits and advantages set forth in the ordinance for the government of the North Western Territory." Under this authority Congress established a government for the Territory of Tennessee for temporary purposes. In 1794 the legislative council ordered a census of the inhabitants of the territory to be taken. Her population amounting to sixty thousand free inhabitants, a convention was called, and, in January, 1796, a constitution was formed for the government of the state. In May of the same year, Tennessee, by her representatives, demanded admission into the Congress of the United States, as a sovereign and independent state. General Washington then President of the United States, in his message to Congress on the subject observed that among the advantages secured to the inhabitants by the ordinance of 1817 [1787], was "the right of forming a permanent constitution and state government, and of admission as a state by its delegates into the Congress of the United States, on an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatever, when it shall have sixty thousand free inhabitants therein; provided the constitution and government so formed should be republican, and in conformity to the principles contained in the ordinance." In pursuance of this recommendation Tennessee was admitted into the union. The rights and privileges now claimed by Michigan are precisely those confirmed by Congress to Tennessee. The latter acted then as the former does now, under the authority of the same instrument, the ordinance of 1787. With this strong precedent before

me, I cannot hesitate to urge upon your consideration, not only your right so to do, but the importance of the immediate passage by you of a law authorizing the election of delegates to a convention to form a constitution for the government of the State of Michigan.

At your last session, I recommended for your consideration the propriety of abolishing imprisonment for debt; and at that time stated, that I considered the imprisonment of a free citizen in any civil action, without crime, and perhaps for unavoidable misfortune, to be a flagrant violation of personal liberty, and at war with the spirit and genius of our republican institutions. My views on the subject remain unaltered. I do not hesitate to avow them, confident that I commit them to minds neither poisoned by the streams of ancient sophistry, nor prejudiced by the doctrine that slavery and the bitterness of oppression are elements essential to the existence of the fairer contrast of liberty.

The system of imprisonment for debt, as transferred to the United States from England, originated at an early period, for the benefit of the nobility of the latter country, to aid them in the collection of their rents. We should, therefore, look with a jealous eye to its existence [*sic*] and continuance in a republic where an equality of rights is fully recognized, and privileged orders expressly prohibited.

To this day the nobility of England are exempt from the effects of this system. If they can exist without it, may not the people of this country live under a similar exemption? The federal constitution expressly denounces all privileged classes of citizens. Let then the people be equally free from that unmerited degradation, which is not permitted to reach the titled orders of England.

In this Territory, our system for the collection of debts is particularly exceptionable.—The plaintiff can require the arrest of the debtor by the simple endorsement on the writ to the Sheriff, that action is brought to recover the amount due on “a bond, sealed bill, bill of exchange, or promissory note.”

It matters not how unjust the demand may be, or by what system of legalized fraud it may have been obtained, there is left to the discretion of an unrelenting creditor the arbitrary power of controlling the liberty of a fellow citizen. Is this just? Is it in accordance with the prevalence of equal rights, which the people of this country are supposed to enjoy? You give the plaintiff free access to your courts without any species of restraint. Is it not both right and just to exempt the debtor from all exposure to imprisonment, at least until a judgment is obtained against him? I would extend the process of your courts all reasonable lengths against property. The property of a debtor is the legitimate object of pursuit. Create your attachment law if you please, and let the writ of attachment be the original process, binding the property until bail is given; but neither before nor after judgment, suffer the body to be taken, except in palpable cases of fraud. Let fraud be clearly defined by law; place it upon your criminal code; and give the accused an impartial trial by jury of his peers. Permit me then to urge you to blot from your statute book this remnant of barbarity, "this enslaving instrument of wealth associated with a love of power." Abolish imprisonment for debt, and introduce a system of enlightened and liberal legislation, by which the rights and liberties of all classes of society will be protected, the rich and poor the high and low; a system by which liberty will rest equally secure in the humble cottage and the princely edifice.

I would suggest for your consideration the propriety of memorializing Congress for an appropriation for the erection of a Marine Hospital for the lakes. The painful experience of the past year seems to urge the adoption of such a measure; while the commerce of the lakes is of such rapid increase as to insure the attention of Congress to the subject.

I would with diffidence, but with a conviction of the importance of the subject, call your attention to the impolicy of granting acts of private incorporation. By a reference to our statute book it will be seen, that this system has been already carried

to such an extent, that if persevered in it cannot fail to fill our territory with an innumerable multitude of irresponsible companies. It must be admitted that individual enterprise is greatly embarrassed and discouraged, by a too general and discriminate creation of corporate privileges. Individual enterprise and capital should be left freely to operate, without having to contend against the consolidated wealth and power of oppressive monied monopolies. I respectfully suggest the importance of confining your legislation on this subject to such cases of enterprise, originating for the public good, as individual effort and capital would be adequate to accomplish.

I have thus, fellow citizens, submitted to you the views I entertain relative to some of the measures which may be brought before you. It is left for you representing the wishes and interests of the people to give to them that weight in your deliberations to which their merit may entitle them. That I may justly stand charged with error in judgment, I am free to admit. But I can conscientiously declare that it has been the great object of my short official career to discharge the duties of my station with all the ability in my power, and with a fidelity to the interests of Michigan. I trust soon to resign my charge into the hands more able to do it justice than mine. In the mean time with the aid of that indulgence and support which you have always extended to me, you will find me prompt to cooperate with you in the business of your session.

STEVENS T. MASON.

HISTORICAL NOTES

THE 60th annual meeting of the Michigan State Historical Society was held Nov. 2 at Book-Cadillac hotel, Detroit, with about 100 members and guests attending. In the unavoidable absence of President Charles A. Weissert, Vice-President Carl E. Pray, of Michigan State Normal College, very graciously presided at the meeting following the dinner in the lovely Italian Garden which provided a very pleasant setting for the occasion.

The session was opened with violin and vocal selections provided by the Detroit Institute of Musical Art through the courtesy of Dr. Francis L. York of that institution, and the hearty applause which greeted the artistic rendition of these numbers left no doubt of the cordial appreciation by the audience.

Secretary George N. Fuller was called upon for a report, and he briefly outlined the past year's work and plans for the coming year adopted at the meeting of the Board of Trustees. He reported the following resolutions as adopted by the Board:

Resolution upon the death of Treasurer Benjamin F. Davis:

Whereas, on Feb. 2, 1934, this Society suffered the loss of a beloved member who long and faithfully served as Treasurer of the Society and promoter of its work, Mr. Benjamin F. Davis,

Therefore, be it resolved, That this Board on behalf of the Society express its great sorrow for this loss, and that a copy of this Resolution be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Resolution upon the death of Trustee George B. Catlin:

Whereas, on March 15, 1934, the hand of death took from us our beloved friend and fellow worker, Mr. George B. Catlin, able historian, newspaper man of the highest type of journalistic ideals, and author of numerous books and articles about Michigan,

Therefore, be it resolved, That this Board of Trustees on behalf of the State Historical Society, express the sorrow of all members for this heavy loss, and that a copy of this Resolution be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

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The Secretary expressed the Board's commendation of the terms of the Governor's Proclamation of the Michigan Centennial of Statehood, which named the Michigan Historical Commission and the State Historical Society jointly as a centennial committee to direct the observances over a period of two years, beginning Jan. 26, 1935 and closing Jan. 26, 1937, thus officially giving ample opportunity for all communities of the State to participate.

The Society endorsed a statement of purposes and plans which had been accepted by the Michigan Historical Commission at their meeting Oct. 12, being as follows:

That the fundamental purposes of the Centennial should be to commemorate the lives of those who have built the Commonwealth; to focus public attention upon the history of Michigan; to show the steps by which ideas and peoples transplanted to a wilderness have developed to the present status of the community's culture and wealth; to bring all classes and sections of Michigan into closer acquaintance and knowledge of each other; to impress thousands of visitors with the attractiveness of Michigan and its advantages for residence and for business. As means to this end it was agreed that the Celebration should be extended to every county, city, and village, by actual participation of thousands of people in the various features of the Celebration; that the ideal manner of accomplishing this would be to present in pageantry, parades, etc., a visualization of the history of Michigan from its beginnings to the present time; that committees should be organized in every community,—a chairman be appointed in every county who in turn would appoint a co-chairman in every city and village in the county, interesting the city and county historical societies, D. A. R., military organizations, farm organizations, 4-H Clubs, granges, Women's Clubs, parent-teacher associations, and civic and fraternal bodies; that suggested programs should be supplied to these groups; that commemorative exercises should be held in churches, schools and patriotic organizations; that military and civil parades be held with historical floats; that public

meetings with these programs be timed to receive a broadcasting by the Governor and others; that each community arrange for a museum where pioneer and historical relics may be displayed; that schools conduct a state-wide contest for a brief history of the state, a prize to be offered in each county for the best history, and for the best essay or story, the state offering a Grand Prize for the best submitted from each county; that reference books and other subject matter be recommended to all those wishing to participate in the contest; that the Post Office Department be asked to issue a special stamp for the occasion; that each community have a home-coming week, at which time special programs and other events may be arranged; that special programs be arranged for Decoration Day, Flag Day, Mother's Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Columbus Day, Thanksgiving Day and other days of importance; that places of historical interest be marked appropriately; that auto pilgrimages be organized to visit places of special historical interest, with appropriate programs arranged.

Progress with *The Encyclopedia of Michigan*, which was endorsed by the Society in a joint meeting with Kalamazoo College in 1933, was described briefly, and the expectation was expressed that it might be published some time in 1935 as part of the Centennial program.

The following centennial meetings of the Society were reported as scheduled for the next year: Grand Rapids, January 26; Mackinac Island, July 4; Battle Creek, October 5; Lansing, November 2. Mr. James Brown of Battle Creek was called upon to describe the project for the building and dedication of "A Stone Tower of American History" which will be a feature of the Battle Creek meeting. Mr. Brown's graphic portrayal of this project served to stimulate much interest in the forthcoming Battle Creek meeting.

Special attention was called by the chairman to the excellent diorama display placed in the reception hall near the banquet room by courtesy of the sculptor Michail Gera, of the Gera Diorama Studios, Detroit, and mentioned the increasing favor

being shown by schools and other centers to the educational value of this three-dimensional picturization of the history and resources of the state.

He called attention also to the fact that membership in the State Historical Society is still \$2 a year, which brings the Michigan History Magazine free, and that the Magazine will be of special value during the centennial period to all persons interested in Michigan history, reporting officially the news of the meetings, researches, pageants, addresses, etc.

Trustees for the years 1934-36 were elected as follows: William L. Jenks, Port Huron; R. Clyde Ford, Ypsilanti; William L. Clements, Bay City; Clarence E. Bement, Lansing; Smith Burnham, Kalamazoo.

Announcement was made of the election of the following Executive officers for the year 1935-36: President, Carl E. Pray, Ypsilanti; Vice-President, Smith Burnham, Kalamazoo; Secretary, George N. Fuller, Lansing; Treasurer, Ransom E. Olds, Lansing.

As first speaker of the evening, Mr. Stevens T. Mason of Detroit was introduced, and very felicitously Mr. Mason read and commented upon some of the messages of his kinsman, the "Boy Governor of Michigan", in the period 1834-1838, presenting the Governor's staunch Americanism and devotion to the Federal Government as well as to the people of Michigan over whose destinies he had been called upon to preside in the first years of statehood.

Mr. William L. Jenks of Port Huron who is writing the article upon "The History of Banking in Michigan" for *The Encyclopedia of Michigan*, was introduced as the closing speaker, and Mr. Jenks discussed this subject in his usual happy manner, lightening a somewhat technical theme with a genial humor that held his audience to the end of a most entertaining and instructive address. He left no doubt in any mind that bankers as a group are honest and able men, but he gave ample and amusing evidence that human nature was about the same in "the good old days" as it is today.

Following the meeting, members lingered to renew acquaintance and fellowship and a most delightful social hour was enjoyed by all.

The meeting at Grand Rapids on "Michigan Day" January 26 will be an open meeting and all who are interested are invited to attend. The program is in process of preparation and suggestions are welcome.

WILLIAM L. CLEMENTS, member of the Michigan Historical Commission since 1916, and a Trustee of the Michigan State Historical Society, died at his home in Bay City on November 6, 1934. For a quarter of a century Mr. Clements was a member of the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan and he was one of the country's foremost collectors of early Americana. On this labor of love he spent a fortune to bring to his native land from England and elsewhere essential additions to the source material for a study of the discovery and Revolutionary periods of American history. Carved into the white façade of the William L. Clements Library at Ann Arbor are the memorable lines: "In darkness dwells the people which knows its annals not." And these: "Tradition fades, but the written record remains ever fresh". Herein is epitomized the philosophy of the man who presented the Library and its priceless collection to his Alma Mater.

Mr. Clements was born in Ann Arbor, April 1, 1861, was educated in Michigan public schools, and graduated from the University with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1882.

His parents were James Clements, an Englishman, born in Addington near Oxford in 1837 and died in 1896, and Agnes Macready, of Scotch parentage, who was born in 1838 and died in 1893. Her father's family were carpet manufacturers in Scotland and came to Thompsonville, Conn., and were among the founders of the Hartford Carpet Co. James Clements was long a resident of Ann Arbor, an engineer by profession, and he also served as representative in the Michigan legislature in 1865. He was the instigator and founder of various manufac-

turing plants throughout the state, the principal one of which was the Industrial Works, now the Industrial Brownhoist Corp., Bay City.

After graduating from the University of Michigan, Mr. Clements entered the employ of the Industrial Works in Bay City and remained continuously with this concern until 1924, occupying the positions of engineer, superintendent, and manager, and finally president, which position he held for twenty years before his retirement in 1924.

As early as 1893, the formation of a library on the subject of American history was commenced by Mr. Clements, and with increased financial resources the desires of a book-collector were more or less satisfied. With such satisfaction and with an earnest desire that the historical library formed should be of benefit to research workers in American history, he decided, to give to the University of Michigan this rather extensive library upon the special subject of American history, also to erect a proper building for receiving it. Accordingly, this was done with the full approval of the board of regents of the University of Michigan, and in March of 1922, the building presented to the University was formally dedicated. The library is now functioning and many important accessions have been made to it since its dedication. Among them are many historical manuscripts and documents pertaining to the American Revolution, and the collection of papers known as the Shelburne papers, a priceless collection. These with many volumes of printed material pertaining to the Revolution make the library at Ann Arbor very strong in this division of American history. A general resumé of the library has been written in the form of a book entitled, "*The William L. Clements Library at the University of Michigan.*"

Mr. Clements was first elected a member of the board of regents of the University in 1909, being re-elected for eight-year terms in 1917 and 1925. He ended this service in 1933. He also was chairman of the special committee of three named

to select a successor to Dr. Clarence Cook Little as president of the University and later assisted in the selection of Dr. Alexander G. Ruthven.

Mr. Clements was also a corresponding member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the American Antiquarian Society, the Club of Odd Volumes, Boston, Grolier Club, the American Historical Society, and others. In 1916 he was appointed by Governor Ferris a member of the Michigan Historical Commission.

On June 18, 1914, he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Michigan.

Mr. Clements was long identified with the financial life of Bay City, and was president of the former First National Bank of Bay City and the Bay City Savings Bank.

In 1919 Mr. Clements, together with James E. Davidson, presented to Bay City a modern flying field, named in honor of his son, James Clements. He also assisted in the erection of a large hangar and administration building at the airport.

For many years Mr. Clements was prominently identified with Trinity Episcopal Church, Bay City, being head of the vestrymen. Always a staunch Republican, Mr. Clements never sought political office in his home city, confining his efforts to the work of the board of regents of the University, which he considered a labor of love.

Mr. Clements was twice married, in 1887 to Jessie N. Young of Pittsburg, to which marriage three children were born: Wallace W., Elizabeth who married Mr. Harry Finkenstaedt and lives in Grosse Pointe, and James who died in France in service during the World War; in 1931 Mr. Clements married Miss Florence K. Fisher, prominent in Bay City society. Mr. Clements' sister, Mrs. Ida Clements Wheat, lives in Ann Arbor.

THE *Encyclopedia of Michigan* can now be announced. Five large volumes, three million words, many thousands of subjects alphabetically arranged and completely cross-

referenced. The result of historical and scientific research by over one hundred faculty members and alumni of Michigan colleges. The *Encyclopedia* will doubtless be the most complete and most useful single educational work yet written about Michigan.

Some years ago the Michigan State Teachers Association (now the Michigan Education Association) undertook to produce a book about Michigan, but circumstances prevented completion; *The Encyclopedia of Michigan* grew out of inspiration from that effort.

The approaching Centennial period became a special urge to produce some monumental work worthy to mark one hundred years of Michigan's statehood. This appealed specially to the members of the Michigan Education Association, the State Department of Public Instruction, the State Library Association, and presidents of the colleges of the state, as well as to the Michigan Historical Commission and the State Historical Society.

As a result of this prestige and cooperation, every article in the work is written by an authority on the subject, and thus in its scope and scholarship the *Encyclopedia* will be a pioneer in its field; no state in the Union has a State Encyclopedia of similar nature.

In scope the work will extend from prehistoric times down to the present day, embracing a complete survey of the physical, economic, social, political, intellectual and religious life of the people of Michigan. Historical background, development, and present conditions are all here, each subject being treated in appropriate detail.

Under the heading "History" there will be a complete and scholarly general account of the entire course of Michigan's development; but in addition, all subjects are approached from the historical point of view.

At the end of each important article there will be a brief bibliography giving the principal sources upon which the article is based and directions for further reading.

For schools, clubs, and reading circles there will be added at the end of the fifth volume a topical index, bringing under large general heads the material throughout the volumes, so that by turning to volume and page the reader may read continuously upon any subject and its related fields.

Certain popular yet essential features will be carefully presented. For example: counties, cities, and villages will be described separately under the appropriate name, including the history, industries, railroads, highways, tourist attractions, etc. Every group having a state organization, including fraternal societies, religious denominations, clubs, commercial and business associations, patriotic, civic and charitable organizations will be described in special articles written under the official supervision of each group.

Illustrations are being selected with a view to their real service in explaining the text; so with maps, charts, and diagrams. Under the heading "Maps" there will be an adequately illustrated article upon the evolution of the mapping of the Great Lakes region, written by Prof. Louis C. Karpinski of the University of Michigan.

Each volume, between 500 and 600 pages, will be attractively and durably bound.

The Board of Advisors for the Encyclopedia is composed as follows: Alexander G. Ruthven, Ph.D., President, University of Michigan; Robert S. Shaw, D.Agr., President, Michigan State College; James B. Edmonson, Ph.D., Dean, School of Education, University of Michigan; John L. Seaton, Ph.D., President, Albion College; William W. Potter, LL.D., Michigan Supreme Court; Albert H. Poetker, S.J., Ph.D., President, University of Detroit; George Paré, Sacred Heart Seminary, Detroit; E. T. Cameron, M.Pd., Secretary, Michigan Education Association; Paul F. Voelker, Ph.D., State Superintendent of Public Instruction; John M. Munson, M.Pd., President, Michigan State Normal College; Webster H. Pearce, A.M., President, Northern State Teachers College; Dr. Leo M. Franklin, Rabbi,

Temple Beth El, Detroit; Milo M. Quaife, Ph.D., Editor, Burton Historical Collection, Detroit Public Library; Claude S. Larzelere, A.M., Professor of History, Central State Teachers College; Lew Allen Chase, A.M., Professor of History, Northern State Teachers College.

It is expected that this work will be published some time in 1935.

Dear Editor,

OVER a year ago a group of historically minded citizens of Detroit were convinced that Detroit had been very negligent in preserving objects of its historic past.

After visiting the reconstructed Fort Dearborn at Chicago we came back enthused with the idea of reconstructing with enduring material Fort Pontchartrain (Old Detroit) the Cadillac Village as an object lesson to the students, citizens of Detroit, and the stranger within its gates.

Presenting this idea to the Detroit Historical Society, the Historical Memorials Association, the Daughters of 1812, and the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution, it was found that they were keenly interested in it; and the outcome was that Mr. Fitzsimmons, on October 12, 1933, presented a petition to the Common Council of the City of Detroit asking for a hearing on the advisability and feasibility of its reconstruction.

This hearing was granted and a group assembled on November 1 of the same year to present the facts to the council. It met with hearty approval and a committee was appointed to study the proposal from every angle and report to the council its findings.

This committee consisted of the City Comptroller, the Commissioner of Parks and Boulevards, the Corporation Counsel, the Secretary of the City Plan Commission, Mr. P. W. A. Fitzsimmons, Mrs. Lloyd Dewitt Smith, and Mr. George B. Catlin. Owing to Mr. Catlin's death the surviving members

of this committee appointed Mr. B. Frank Emery, who was assisting Mr. Catlin in the research work, to fill the vacancy on the committee subject to the approval of the Common Council.

About thirty years ago the late C. M. Burton, to whom Detroit and Michigan is indebted for the wonderful collection of manuscripts and documents in the Burton Collection at the Detroit Public Library, had a plan made of what he considered to be Fort Pontchartrain. Developments since that time and the collecting of manuscripts and the locating of reports of the various Jesuit missionaries and legal documents pertaining to lands and properties, justified the committee in feeling that no report could be made until more accurate information had been acquired.

Detroit and Michigan are very fortunate in having as editor of the Burton Collection, Dr. Milo M. Quaife, who was formerly Superintendent of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, Professor of History in Lewis Institute, Chicago, and the man who was selected by the City of Chicago to write its history for the Century of Progress.

The Library Commission of the City of Detroit was asked to have Dr. Quaife assigned to make the necessary research. They authorized him to do so, but stipulated, that operating under the budget that was set up, they were unable to assume any of his expense covering traveling, clerical, translating, etc.

Dr. Quaife's research will doubtless bring to our attention documents pertaining to the eight old French forts and to a greater number of missions, some of them established three hundred years ago.

The State of Michigan will in the very near future make plans for the marking and reconstructing of many of these old outposts. It is very desirable indeed that they use this opportunity to acquire the information necessary to accomplish the results.

This information, when acquired, will be deposited in the University Library, the State Library at Lansing, and in the

Burton Collection in Detroit for the use of the students and the seekers tracing our historic past.

I trust that you will give this project such publicity as you feel would be justified, and urge the Centennial Commission to include it in their program.

If our Federal Government continues the work it has started out to do on locating and restoring historical objects, there can be no better way of increasing the interest to Michigan tourists than in presenting these object lessons of the days long gone by.

B. FRANK EMERY,

Old Fort and Historical Memorial Ass'n,
1209 Washington Boulevard,
Detroit, Mich.

“THE United States History Stone Tower” is the unique idea evolved by Mr. James H. Brown of Battle Creek for the Centennial celebration of Michigan’s statehood in 1935. This tower, which will be dedicated to the Boy Scouts of America, at Battle Creek, on October 5, 1935, at a meeting of the Michigan State Historical Society will contain hundreds of stones from historic sites in both peninsulas of Michigan and from Plymouth Rock to the Golden Gate. Mr. Brown writes:

“About 60 of these stones have already been contributed. A prominent lawyer in Philadelphia is much interested in the Tower plan. He and his Eagle Scouts, in a few days, will send me a Liberty Bell stone. The stone will be christened beside the bell, then it will tap the rim, be carried into the room and laid on the table where the Declaration of Independence was signed. Then the stone will be carried to Allentown, to the site of Zion’s Reformed Church, whither the bell was transported by team and wagon, and hidden in the basement during the Revolutionary War. A stone will be selected at Valley Forge and christened at Washington’s headquarters. In Carpenter’s Hall a stone will be christened for the meeting place of the First Continental Congress. A stone will be christened for the grave of Benjamin Franklin in Christ Church Cemetery.

Another stone will be christened in Edgar Allen Poe's house where he wrote *The Raven*. These are typical. All these stones will be sent in by Boy Scouts and prominent men interested in the United States History Stone Tower."

This feature is but one of many that will doubtless come to mind as the Centennial progresses over the two year period Jan. 26, 1935 to Jan. 26, 1937. The Magazine invites accounts of them, as well as stories of city and county centennial preparations and celebrations.

Dear Editor:

TO paraphrase Vice-President Marshall:

What this state needs is a good popular song—

"That's why I wish again, I was in Michigan, down on the farm," is a humorous rube song that does not do the state justice. And "Michigan, My Michigan" is too hard to sing.

We should have one with as good a melody as the one on "Beautiful Ohio."

And it should be as easily learned, and widely known as "On the Banks of the Wabash".

It should be a folk song in its qualities, similar to "In the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia".

It should have the tuneful zip, and the invitational qualities of "California, here I come".

And the rememberable melody of "Mobile Bay".

"Cheyenne, Cheyenne, hop on your pony" has some of the appealing qualities of the song we need.

In view of the Michigan Centennial of Statehood, why not pass the word to the Governor or the proper personage, and suggest that they broadcast an appeal for a state song that will prove both popular and easy to sing, yet worthy of the wonderful state called Michigan?

Tunefully suggested,

C. HARRY NIMS,

Detroit

INTRODUCTION to a Survey of Missouri Place-Names has recently appeared in *University of Missouri Studies*, Vol. IX, No. 1, 124 pp., price \$1.25. Students in the English department of the Graduate School of the University of Missouri have covered 60 counties over a period of six years in preparing this work. In Michigan only one county has been thoroughly done, Berrien County, by George R. Fox, whose results were published in the Magazine for January 1924. Study of place-names is important for the student of linguistic history, the archeologist, the biographer, the genealogist, and the historian.

Anyone who has done work along this line or is willing to undertake such work for any Michigan county is invited to write to the editor of this Magazine.

AMONG THE BOOKS

CHARACTER IN THE MAKING. AN INTRODUCTION TO THE THEORY OF CHARACTER EDUCATION. By Paul F. Voelker. E. M. Hale Company, Lansing, Michigan, 1934, pp. 160. Price \$1.50.

For many years the name of Paul F. Voelker has been associated with the movements in the field of character education. He has made scores of public addresses on the theme, and his doctor's dissertation at Columbia University was one of the pioneer contributors in the field of character research. In his recent book, *Character in the Making*, he makes a significant contribution to a synthesis of the general facts upon which a comprehensive theory of character and its development must be based. The book is designed to present an introduction to the theory of character education and includes chapters on such topics as "Values," "Emotions," "Ideals," "Attitudes," "Environment," and "Integration."

The book is written in the language of the educated citizen rather than in the technical terms from biology, psychology, sociology, and psychiatry. Yet at every point an awareness of the dynamic main-springs of human conduct as they have been revealed in these basic fields is shown. The book does not advocate any particular method of education, nor is it designed as a manual for practice in schools. Implications for education, however, are many and important. It is clear that Dr. Voelker does not subscribe to a purely intellectualized plan of education, as the need for emotional development and satisfaction is stressed. Action is seen as a necessary concomitant of feeling and knowledge. A final chapter on "Integration" emphasizes the necessity for the development in the individual of the ability to make his own decisions on matters of conduct. While Dr. Voelker does not make specific deductions for educational practice, it would appear that the logical consequence of his general philosophy would be the replanning of schools as a social experience with active participation on the part of pupils for functional ends.

The style throughout reflects the enthusiasm and sincerity of the writer who has given years of study to the problem.

The book is written primarily for parents, teachers, and others interested in developing a working philosophy for character outcomes. It is published at a time when there is a renewal of popular interest in civic training and should aid in clarifying the thinking of those who are concerned with the improvement of present educational practices.
—Reviewed by Dean J. B. Edmonson, School of Education, University of Michigan.

WILLIAM VAUGHN MOODY. A STUDY. By David D. Henry. Bruce Humphries, Inc., Boston, Mass., 1934, pp. 276. Price \$2.50.

Can any good thing come out of the literary Nazareth of the *fin de siècle* period? The all too frequent negative attitude toward this inquiry has unfortunately kept the literary work of the late William Vaughn Moody from receiving its merited recognition. His prose criticism, and especially his poetry and drama, written during this time of creative mediocrity, have all too largely been treated with contemptuous silence. After almost a quarter century, however, the perspective of Time is beginning to present him as he really was—a creative artist and in some ways a creative genius. Aiding in this belated recognition is the excellent appraisal of his entire creative output, entitled *William Vaughn Moody, A Study*, by David D. Henry, Ph.D., Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction for Michigan, just off the press.

Any intelligent study of the work of William Vaughn Moody will readily convince the reader that he is an unusually subjective writer. Hence Dr. Henry, rightly, has deemed it wise to give the significant qualities of Moody's temperament, as well as the important moments of his life experience. By so doing he gives the clue to much that is otherwise dark and puzzling in this poet's work.

Moody's literary efforts naturally classifying themselves under three fairly distinct types: prose criticism; poetry; and drama, each type occupying a definite creative period, Dr. Henry logically follows this order in his appraisal. Each type and creative period is passed under comprehensive review, wherein subject matter and art are judicially evaluated. His most scholarly because most illuminating studies, one feels, are those dealing with Moody's various kinds of poetry and drama, respectively. From his own intensive study, from the poet's correspondence, notes, and prefaces, as well as from the conversations and written evaluations of Moody's intimate friends, our author has been able to discover just what and all the poet had in mind in various puzzling themes and more puzzling symbols or scaffoldings. No longer, therefore, dare we superciliously affirm that Moody's dramas are antedeluvian and academic. Now that the key to their purpose and message is supplied, they are seen to deal symbolically with themes of perennial and universal interest. Now as a result of Dr. Henry's explanations they are seen and felt to be vibrant with the breath of life.

This book meets satisfactorily a long-felt need, a key to the work of William Vaughn Moody. While much more than a guide book or commentary, it does throw needed light upon the darker places in Moody's writings. Hence it should prove an invaluable asset to teachers and students of American literature in our educational institutions, as

well as to anyone desirous of a more intimate personal acquaintance with the work and worth of this neglected genius. 'Tis a book that will repay reading and re-reading. *Reviewed by* Milton Simpson, Professor of English, Kalamazoo College.

GROWTH OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. By Marcus Wilson Jernegan, Professor of American History in the University of Chicago; Harry Ellsworth Carlson, Crane High School, Chicago; and A. Clayton Ross, Hirsch High School, Chicago. Longmans, New York and Chicago, 1934, pp. 804, lvii. Price \$1.96.

This book represents an effort to rewrite American history from the viewpoint of the twentieth century, particularly of the extraordinary political, economic, and social conditions following the depression commencing in 1929. It is obviously the belief of the authors that the "new day" calls for a different content, emphasis, and interpretation of America's past. For this reason much space has been given to the period since 1929, and a separate Unit discusses "The New Deal", March 4, 1933, to March 4, 1934. This Unit closes with the following pertinent paragraph:

"On the other hand will the policies and agencies of the New Deal accomplish their purposes? Some of the difficulties may be indicated by naming a few of the problems which have already arisen: (1) How far can the government *safely* go into debt to provide work for, or give relief to, the unemployed? (2) To what extent can the farmers be made *permanently* prosperous by placing a tax on city workers and other consumers, and by reducing the production of farm goods? (3) How can the problem of unemployment be solved if machines continue to be invented (technology) which throw persons out of work *faster* than new jobs can be found for them? (4) How can the national government continue to increase its powers without endangering the liberties of the States and of individuals, as guaranteed by the Constitution? (5) How can wages, salaries, and income be increased fast enough to balance the rise in the cost of living; higher prices for farm and manufactured goods? (6) What can the New Deal give the *common man*, in place of the vanished free land and the opportunity to share in our natural resources, now controlled by comparatively few people? In other words how can our enormous productive capacity be organized and utilized (national resources and machinery) to give employment to all at higher wages? (7) How can the New Deal protect democracy from demagogues on the one hand, and an economic oligarchy on the other hand? (8) How can public officials with sufficiently high civic character be found to administer the New Deal?"

Throughout the book are preserved the best features of both the conventional "chronological-topical" method of treatment, and the Unit

type of organization. A system of cross-references and unifying comments will enable the teacher who prefers the Unit method to teach continuous topics throughout the whole course of American history.

Students are enabled to integrate their materials more fully, as well as to make syntheses of different aspects of the history within each period. Special emphasis is placed on economic, social, and cultural topics. Special stress is laid throughout the course of our history upon the causes and effects of periods of depression and prosperity. Two classes of society have been given more space than usual—the farmers and the laborers. Of special note is the unbiased presentation of both sides of controversial topics, giving opportunity to develop in students a critical attitude, to evaluate evidence and to arrive at independent conclusions. Adequate bibliographical aids and questions are appended to each Unit,—general questions, problem questions, questions for impromptu floor talks, identification problems, and subjects for extended debate. More emphasis is placed on teaching students to think clearly than on the acquisition of facts. It is distinctly a high grade book, useful to the general reader as well as in the class room.

MY GOVERNMENT: A TEXT BOOK IN MICHIGAN CIVICS. By Ferris E. Lewis, Director of Social Science, Fordson Public Schools, Dearborn, Michigan, and C. J. Anderson, Dean of the School of Education, University of Wisconsin. E. M. Hale and Co., Lansing and Milwaukee, 1934, pp. 259. Price \$1.28.

In this volume on Michigan government the authors have obviously tried to get away from the "dry bones" method of presenting the subject of government. The keynote of the text is service for common welfare through governmental organization. The book attempts to emotionalize the knowledge of the acts performed by a good citizen in relation to his government, to the end of inducing action directed toward good citizenship. Emphasis is laid on the protection of life and property, education, improvement of health, safety and sanitation, good highways, care of the physically and mentally handicapped, the dependent, the orphans and the poor.

The style of the text is informal throughout, and should interest the student, not less than the wealth of fine pictures showing government in action performing services to the people. Students of this book can scarcely fail to be impressed with the fundamental truth that government is as good as the citizens make it, which point the authors have embodied in the name of the book, "My Government."

ADVENTURES OF IDEAS. By Alfred N. Whitehead, Professor of Philosophy in Harvard University. Macmillan, N. Y., 1933, pp. 392. Price \$3.50.

This volume is a considerable contribution to the philosophy of history. It is "an endeavor to express a way of understanding the nature of things, and to point out how that way of understanding is illustrated by a survey of the mutations of human experience." Following the adventure of ideas for two thousand years, Professor Whitehead deduces the truth that "systems scientific and philosophic come and go. Each method of limited understanding is at length exhausted. In its prime each system is a triumphant success; in its decay it is an obstructive nuisance." In the "history of History" he finds abundant evidence of this, but also in the history of Science, witness the "solid atom" of the Newtonian physics and the present conception of matter as "energy". He finds that the mind of man is in some measure free and creative within the conditioned process of nature, and points a way of escape from "scientific determinism." The volume will be stimulating and refreshing to those who are able to view human history as a portion of the Great Story involved in the cosmic process as a whole.

THE SOUL OF AMERICA YESTERDAY AND TODAY. By Arthur Hobson Quinn. University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia, 1932, pp. 261. Price \$3.00.

The author finds the qualities of the American soul to be democracy, efficiency, liberality, provincialism, individuality, humor, and vision. He is an optimist, a professor of literature, somewhat disillusioned, but endeavoring to paint a constructive picture of certain qualities he believes to be integral and permanent in the American life and to interpret the contemporary scene in this light. Unquestionably the author is happiest in those portions of the book which deal with the influence of American literature on American history.

SOME recent bibliographical items of interest to Michigan: Three-quarters-Century Club. *Albion Chapter . . . Albion's Milestones and Memories*, Compiled by Miriam E. Krenerick for the Three-Quarters-Century Club, Albion Chapter. Centennial ed. Albion, Mich., Art Craft Press, 1932. 168 p. illus. (incl. ports.) 21½cm. Poems on pages [2] and [3] of cover.

George Walter Woodworth: . . . *The Detroit Money Market*, by G. Walter Woodworth. . . Ann Arbor, University of Michigan, School of Business Administration, Bureau of Business Research, 1932. ix, 221 p. illus. (map) diagrs. 22½cm. ([Michigan. University. School of Business Administration. Bureau of Business Research] Michigan Business

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Studies. Vol. V, No. 2). Thesis (Ph.D)—University of Michigan, 1932. Without thesis note. "Sources of Statistical Data": p. 209-220.

Johan Gustav Runeskiold Baner: *Kitch-iti-ki-pi, the "Big Spring"; Wonderfully Beautiful. (Namesakes) The Ojibway and Chippewa Indian Legends*, by Inaqtik Atanoqken (Raven Legenbard) Johan G. R. Baner . . . [and] John I. Bellaire . . . 1st ed. . . . [Manistique, Mich.] c1933. 61 p. illus. (incl. ports) 23½ cm. Foems. "Kitch-iti-ki-pi; location, description, probable source of name, legends and myths, woven around this wonderful spring, recent history thereof, etc., by John I. Bellaire": p. 7-11.

Grand Rapids League of Women Voters. *Our City Government*, Grand Rapids, Michigan, 1931. 3d ed. . . . Compiled by Christine M. Keck, Marjorie W. Kerwin, Grace A. Van Hoesen. [Grand Rapids] Grand Rapids League of Women Voters [c1931]. 86, iii, [3] p. illus. (incl. plan) diagr. 23cm. Table of contents on p. [2] of cover. "Selective bibliography"; p. 83-86.

Louis Ward Keeler: *An Investigation of the Effect of Subject Deficiencies upon Accomplishment of Students Entering the College of Engineering of the University of Michigan during the Academic Years 1927-28, 1928-29, and 1929-30*, by L. W. Keeler. Ann Arbor, School of Education, University of Michigan [1931]. 68 p. incl. tables, diagrs. 23cm. (On cover: [Michigan. University. School of Education] Bureau of Educational Reference and Research. Bulletin No. 138. March 30, 1931).

Ben Church Fairman: *A Study of the Needs and Opportunities for Vocational Training and Guidance at the Michigan State Public School for Dependent Children*, by Ben C. Fairman. Ann Arbor, School of Education, University of Michigan [1932]. 45 p. diagrs. 23cm. (On cover: [Michigan. University. School of Education] Vocational Education Department. Special Studies. No. 4).

University of Michigan. *Bureau of educational reference and research*. . . . Monograph . . . [Ann Arbor] School of Education, University of Michigan [1932-]. v. 23cm. Cover-title. At head of title: Bureau of Educational Reference and Research.

Dearborn, Mich. (Fordson School District) *Board of education. Bureau of research and adjustment*. Bulletin No. 1-. Dearborn, Mich., The Bureau of Research and Adjustment, Fordson Public Schools [19 -] v. 28cm. Mimeographed.

Michigan. *Laws, statutes, etc.* . . . General School Laws, Compiled under the Supervision of Frank D. Fitzgerald, Secretary of State. By Authority. Lansing, Franklin DeKleine Company, Printers and Binders, 1932. 302 p. 23cm. At head of title: Revision of 1931, State of Michigan.

Jethro Otto Veatch. . . . Soil Survey of Chippewa County, Michigan. By J. O. Veatch . . . L. R. Schoenmann . . . and A. L. Gray, C. S. Simmons, and Z. C. Foster . . . Washington [U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1932]. Cover title, 44 p. 3 maps (2 fold.) 23½cm. (U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Bureau of Chemistry and Soils. [Soil Survey Report] Series 1927, No. 36).

Joseph Worley Moon. . . . Soil Survey of Branch County, Michigan. By J. W. Moon . . . and Robert Wildermuth . . . and J. O. Veatch, C. H. Wonser, B. E. Musgrave, and J. A. Porter . . . Washington [U. S. Govt. Print Off., 1932]. Cover-title, 40 p. 3 maps (1 fold.) 23½cm. (U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Bureau of Chemistry and Soils. [Soil Survey Report] Series 1928, No. 23).

